Recognized Authority on Connellsville Coke Trade.

The Weekly Courier.

Circulates Wherever Coke Is Manufactured or Used.

VOL. 47, NO. 15. CONNELLSVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1924. SIX PAGES.

Prices and Prospects.

Market Somewhat Quieter, Movement Lighter But No Change is Made in Prices

Prospects as to Enlargement of Demand From Furnaces Still Indefinite.

BY-PRODUCT USER IS WON

Who Will Now Use Beehive Coke Exclusively; $8.00 Absolute Minimum for Standard Furnace; Heating Becoming Quiet; Foundry Still Slow.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 8.—The market in all grades of coke has grown quieter since last week, the turnover being distinctly lighter, while there is not much inquiry. Prices are not quotably changed.

Furnace coke would naturally be quieter at this time, as contracting for the quarter is out of the way, as well as buying for the month of October. There had been several transactions for October, involving a few thousand tons each, some of the buying being by steel companies, to supplement their own production. This buying, for the month, was chiefly at $3.00 to $3.15.

While there has been talk lately of idle furnaces going in and furnishing demand for furnace coke on contract to the end of the year, prospects along that line are as indefinite as formerly. Neither in pig iron nor in steel is there a market condition at the moment that would encourage the blowing in of idle furnaces, although the situation in this respect may change at any time. While contracting for fourth quarter, on the part of active furnaces, was concluded several weeks ago, in general, it is just learned that a belated contract was closed recently for the requirements of an eastern interest, which previously had been using by-product coke in part but will use Connellsville coke exclusively in the present quarter, the quantity being understood to be in the neighborhood of 10,000 tons a month.

Furnace coke for spot or prompt shipment remains quotable at $3.00 as the absolute minimum for standard grade. Lots of ordinary furnace size would probably go at this figure, particularly if the operator wished to establish relations with the furnace. In some quarters it is thought that an outside consumer asking for any considerable tonnage might have to pay considerably more than $3.00. In general the market remains quotable at $3.00 to $3.10.

The common talk in the trade is that the recent blowing in of ovens has increased coke production a shade more than actual consumption has increased, and that if conditions remain as at present a little prompt coke will develop to be forced into the spot market. Accordingly the general tone of the market is described as somewhat easier, but thus far at least the actual offerings are by no means pressing.

Heating coke, which was rather active until a few days ago, has turned quiet again, and prices for the lower grades are a trifle easier, running down to $2.75. As high as $3.00 and even more is paid by small lot buyers who are particular as to quality and do not need to be particular as to price on account of the small quantities they take. There is no particular change in the underlying conditions as to heating coke and the volume of buying may increase at any time. The trade notes that there is less buying just now than is usual at this time of year, the reason assigned being that consumers have no fear that there will be any scarcity this winter and therefore do not bother laying in stocks.

Foundry coke is moving somewhat slowly, as while there is buying from day to day the individual purchases are very small. While the quotable range of the general market remains at $4.00 to $4.50, there are occasional sales, as for a long time past, at above $4.50, when the buyer requires a particular brand of special quality. The general average of all spot market remains quotable as follows:

Spot furnace	$3.00@$3.10
Contract furnace	3.25
Spot foundry	$4.00@$4.50

The Pittsburg district coal market has broadened farther in point of tonnage, but prices do not improve a particle. Although many mines have resumed in the past three months, there remain idle mines ready to go in if they can sell their coal at the present market, not insisting upon an advance. The last Geological Survey report showed coal mine operation for the general Pittsburg district at 50 per cent of rated capacity. By a long range comparison this is a low operating rate, but it represents a remarkable climb in the past three months, as the reports during June showed an operation averaging slightly under 20 per cent.

The Pittsburg-Valley pig iron market is holding its own easily in the matter of prices, but as for several weeks past it shows very little activity. Foundries are taking deliveries quite well on their old purchases but it is not certain they are consuming iron as fast as received. The steel works using purchased iron are running fairly well, but for months past their purchases in the open market have not seemed to be in keeping with their consumption, hence it is suspected there has been some quiet buying, perhaps from middlemen, without general inquiries being put out. Prices are quotable the same as a week ago:

Bessemer	$20.96
Basic	$19.96
Foundry	$19.50@$20.00

These prices are f. o. b. Valley furnaces, freight to Pittsburg being $1.76.

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the basin district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Klondike and sometimes the Masontown district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per ton of 2,000 pounds, effective July 1, 1923:

Destination.	Rate.
Baltimore	$2.31
Buffalo	3.12
Canton	2.51
Chicago	4.16
Cleveland	2.71
Columbus	2.71
Detroit	3.45
E. St. Louis	4.54
Erie	2.71
Harrisburg	2.36
Joliet	4.16
Louisville	4.16
Milwaukee	4.79
New York	2.75
Philadelphia	2.44
Pittsburg	1.41
Port Henry, N. Y.	4.04
Port Maitland, Ont.	3.22
Pottstown	2.33
Reading	2.36
Richmond, Va. (B. & O.)	4.03
Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.)	4.70
South Bethlehem	2.60
Swedeland, Pa.	2.43
Toledo, O.	3.32
Wheeling	2.57
Valley Points	2.37

Per Report.

From Connellsville district:

Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	$2.02
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	2.02

From Latrobe district:

Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	2.02
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	2.02

CONFUSION ARISES OVER ABANDONMENT OF PITTSBURG PLUS

More Uncertainty as to Competitive Relations Than to Prices; Independents Affected Most.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Review will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

Throughout the steel trade, among steel buyers as well as steel sellers, there is much talk of there being confusion on account of abandonment of the Pittsburg Plus steel market structure. The reference is not so much to uncertainty as to what prices for steel products are being done or can be done, as it is to uncertainty as to competitive relations in future, both between sellers of steel and between buyers of steel, or manufacturing consumers. Many steel buyers feel that competitors are given an advantage in buying their raw material, which of course is the natural corollary to the claims of those other buyers in the past few years that they were at a disadvantage, to be removed by abolishing Pittsburg Plus.

The commonly expressed opinion is that independent steel producers, as a rule, are placed at a disadvantage relative to the United States Steel Corporation's position, by the demolishing of the Pittsburg Plus price structure. The outcome of such a belief is talk of mergers among the independents, and the farther apart two independents are the more talk there is of their being likely to combine. Possibly, however, such mergers will not be seriously considered until the mills have tried the experiment of selling for a while under the new regime, and in restricted areas rather than in the wider fields they have aspired to in the past.

Finished steel prices in the Pittsburg district have undergone no important change in the past fortnight. Establishment of various basing points elsewhere has tended to lower the general average of sales of finished steel, but not by anything like the amounts often mentioned in the discussion of the past few years.

The turnover in steel products continues of fair volume, buying being of hand to mouth character as formerly, and apparently sufficient to maintain mill operations at between 55 and 60 per cent of capacity, which has been approximately the working rate of the steel industry since late in August. Pig iron is dull but steady.

More Activity at Cambria.

The Bessmer department of Cambria Steel Company resumed work.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1924.				WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 27, 1924			
DISTRICT	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	18,217	2,418	15,799	30,520	18,217	2,418	15,799	29,960
Lower Connellsville	16,318	3,742	12,576	46,420	16,318	3,242	13,076	40,300
Totals	34,535	6,160	28,375	76,940	34,535	5,660	27,875	70,260
FURNACE OVENS								
Connellsville	14,936	1,721	13,215	21,400	14,936	1,721	13,215	22,700
Lower Connellsville	5,872	400	5,472	6,000	5,782	400	5,472	6,000
Totals	20,808	2,121	18,687	27,400	20,808	2,121	18,687	28,700
MERCHANT OVENS								
Connellsville	3,281	697	2,584	9,120	3,281	697	2,584	7,260
Lower Connellsville	10,446	3,342	7,104	40,420	10,446	3,842	7,604	34,300
Totals	13,727	4,039	9,688	49,540	13,727	3,539	10,188	41,560

PUBLIC IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN CREEK VALLEY WATER CASE VERY GREAT

But It Is Controlled by the Fact That the Stream Has Been Polluted and the Principle That This Creates an Enjoinable Nuisance if the Public Uses the Water—Plaintiff Companies Acted Entirely Within Their Lawful Corporate Rights.

SAYS STATE SUPREME COURT IN POINTING OUT ERRORS OF LOWER COURT

The decision of the State Supreme Court in the Indian Creek Valley water case was made upon an appeal taken from the decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette County on eight suits in equity. On one appeal the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was the appellant. The defendants were: Sagamore Coal Company, Melcroft Coal Company, Oneida Coal Mining Company, Indian Creek Coal & Coke Company, Stadar Coal Company, Rogers Coal Company, Springfield Coal & Coke Company, Crooked Creek Coal Mining Company, H. L. Fisher, trading as Indian Creek Valley Coal Company; George Warrick, C. S. Pore and Howard Speicher, trading as Warrick Coal Company; John I. Rogers, trading as Indian Creek Coal Company; Mill Run Coal Company; Charles P. Newell, George W. Campbell, Samuel T. Steele and Charles H. Brooks, trading as Campbell Coal Company; Sallilick Coal Company, Pennie-Bryner Coal Company, John H. Prinkey, Rice-Wilkins Coal Company, John W. Barger, Indian Ridge Coal Company, Arthur Seneff, trading as Laurel Run Coal Company; W. E. Rice and James J. Dougherty, trading as Rice & Dougherty; Ralph Ritenour, George McMillian, William E. Rice, Simon S. Snyder, Silcox Coal Company, Nebo Coal Mining Company, Romney Coal Mining Company, Edward H. Wingrove, Ida May Wingrove, H. L. Echart, J. C. Daugherty and E. W. Austin, trading as Wingrove Coal Company.

On each of the other seven appeals the defendants were the same. On one the Dunbar Water Supply Company was the appellant. On one the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as intervening plaintiff in the court below, was appellant. On another the Commonwealth was joint appellant with the Mountain Water Supply Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; on another the Commonwealth joined with the Westmoreland Water Company. On still another appeal the Commonwealth was the sole appellant. The Mountain Water Supply Company and the Westmoreland Water Company were the sole appellants on two cases.

The opinion of the Supreme Court was rendered by Justice Schaffer. Through the courtesy of W. B. McCalab, general superintendent of the Mountain Water Supply Company, The Courier is enabled to present the full text of the opinion which follows:

"The Commonwealth, and the other complainants in these cases, appeal from the dismissal of their bills in equity, through which they seek an injunction against defendants, to prevent the discharge, by them of acid mine waters into Indian Creek, in Fayette county. This stream is approximately 22 miles long, with a drainage area of about 130 square miles, and on it, at a point below defendant's mines, one of complainants, the Mountain Water Supply Company, has constructed a dam with a capacity of 251,000,000 gallons of water, and a reservoir capable of holding 6,500,000 gallons.

"The discussion of the cases, both on oral argument and in the exhaustive briefs filed by able attorneys on both sides, took a wide range. In the view we take of it, the controversy compacts itself within closer bounds than it had in the minds of counsel, and although its public importance is very great, it is controlled by one fact and a single equitable principle—the fact that the stream has been polluted and the principle that this creates an enjoinable nuisance if the public uses the water.

"We do not deem it necessary to fully investigate and determine the powers and the effect of certain corporate acts of the plaintiff water companies, to which counsel have given great attention, further than to outline some of the steps which were taken. The Mountain Water Supply Company is incorporated under the 18th clause of the second part of section 2 of the Act of April 29, 1874, P. L. 73, 74, as amended by the Act of May 3, 1889, P. L. 259, 'for the storage, transportation and furnishing of water, with the right to take rivulets and land and erect reservoirs for holding water for manufacturing and other purposes, and for the creation, establishing, furnishing, transmission and using of water power therefrom.' For its corporate purposes, it appropriated, by resolution, the waters of Indian Creek, as well as the necessary lands, for the construction of dams, reservoirs and rights of way for the laying of pipes. It settled with the owners of the land appropriated and with the lower riparian owners on the stream. This company was created by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in order to provide a sufficient supply of pure water for use in operating its trains. The railroad company has constructed and maintains a system of water facilities to conduct the water from the reservoirs and lines of the Mountain company, and to store it in small reservoirs, to be available when needed for its locomotives. This system of water facilities, maintained and used by the railroad company, comprise 131 miles of pipe lines, with 10 reservoirs and four stand pipes. The cost of its installation by the water company and the railroad company was in excess of $4,000,000.

"The Dunbar Water Supply Company is incorporated under the 9th clause of the second part of section 2 of the Corporation Act of 1874, P. L. 73, and its supplements, for the purpose of supplying water to the public in Dunbar Township, Fayette County. After incorporation, by resolution, it appropriated the waters of Indian Creek at the reservoir of the Mountain company. It has also appropriated rights of way necessary for the construction of pipe lines. When the improvements were completed by the two water companies, the railroad company, under the authority of the Act of April 22, 1905, P. L. 264, authorizing railroad companies of this Commonwealth, in order to secure an adequate supply of water for their corporate purpose ... to acquire, hold, dispose of, and guarantee the stock and securities of water companies, purchased and acquired their entire capital stock.

"The Westmoreland Water Company was incorporated September 24, 1886, as a public water company, likewise under the 9th clause of the second part of section 2 of the Act of April 29, 1874, P. L. 73, and its supplements. Its earlier corporate designation was the Westmoreland Water Company of Ludwick borough. At the time it was chartered seven other companies were created for other districts of Westmoreland county, these municipal divisions being Greensburg and adjacent boroughs and townships. In the year 1904, each of these eight companies adopted resolutions appropriating a fractional interest in the waters of Indian Creek at a point near its confluence, with the Youghiogheny River and below the dam of the Mountain company, the sum of the appropriations representing the entire flow of the stream. Following this, each of these companies filed a bill in equity against the Mountain company seeking to restrain the latter from diverting the water. This litigation was settled by the execution of a contract between the parties to the several suits, which provided for the furnishing of water by the Mountain company to the other companies. Subsequently the name of the Westmoreland Water Company of Ludwick Borough was changed to Westmoreland Water Company, and it purchased the property and franchises of the other companies which had been created contemporaneously with it.

"The resolutions appropriating the waters of Indian Creek by the companies which subsequently were aggregated into the Westmoreland company, were adopted before any of the defendants, with one exception, (and he owning but a small acreage) became the owners or lessees of the tracts of coal which they are now engaged in mining. At the time of those appropriations, and when the dam of the Mountain company was built, in 1905, there was no injurious pollution of the stream; there then had been no commercial development of the coal. There were, however, a number of small country pits in operation, supplying coal in limited quantities to residents in the Indian Creek Valley, from the operation of which no injury had resulted to the waters of the stream.

"Defendants operate mines on Indian Creek, and the drainage from them greatly contaminated with acid, flows into the stream, above the dam of the Mountain company, and pollutes it. The court below on this subject said: 'There is no denial in the evidence of the fact that the drainage of the mine water from the mines of the defendants into Indian Creek will injure the waters of the stream for both domestic and industrial uses. That was conceded throughout the trial of the case.'

"Plaintiffs allege that the drainage of the mine water into the creek creates a nuisance. Defendants claim a right to so drain it and that this right is one of property, of which they cannot be deprived without due process of law and without compensation being first made or secured to them.

"After the filing of bills in equity by the water companies and the railroad company to enjoin the flow of the mine water into the stream, a petition of more than 1,700 persons was presented to the Attorney General, requesting, in the public interest, his intervention in the proceedings, and permission was given to intervene in the name of the Commonwealth.

"Defendants invoke the rule laid down in Pennsylvania Coal Company v. Sanderson, 113 Pa. 126, as sustaining the right to drain their mines into the stream. Over that decision and its applicability to the facts in the pending cases, the controversy was waged before the chancellor and before us. He held the ruling there made determines these proceedings in defendants' favor. We are of opinion that the Sanderson case does not control the ones in hand. The chancellor further concluded that the several water companies had not appropriated the waters of Indian Creek for public use; that the Mountain company did not possess the power of eminent domain, and that neither the Dunbar company nor the Westmoreland company had exercised that power; that as there had not been a fully completed exercise of it, there had been no appropriation of the waters of the creek for public use, and that as the waters had not been legally so appropriated, there was no public interest which warranted the intervention of the commonwealth; invoking the rule of the

Continued on Page Three.

Production and Output.

Continued Gain Is Made But at Loss Rapid Rate Than in Preceding Week

Shared in Only by the Merchant, the Furnace Ovens Falling Behind.

500 MORE OVENS IN BLAST

All at Merchant Operations; Production Gain Almost Same as Loss that Was Taking Place Year Ago in the Decline Which Lasted 14 Months.

Coke production continues to make gains, but at a less rapid rate than during the last week in September when 10,740 tons were added to the weekly total. Last week the increase was but 6,680 tons and was made under conditions somewhat different from those under which the larger gain had been recorded.

In the earlier week the two producing interests shared almost equally in providing the augmented tonnage. Last week it was wholly a one-sided affair. Instead of keeping up their share the furnace ovens dropped 1,300 tons behind their total of the week before. The merchant plants, with their productive capacity enlarged by the addition of 1,036 ovens in two weeks, forged 7,980 tons ahead of the week ended September 27, making the net regional gain 6,680 tons.

Another feature of the last week was the nearer approach to a full time working schedule by the merchant operators. With the exception of about a half dozen plants those in operation made six days. The condition at plants of the H. C. Frick Coke Company was the reverse, but one of the nine now active in coke production made six days. The remaining eight ran five days.

The fear entertained in some quarters that production is in excess of the capacity of the market to absorb is not well founded. At merchant plants the movement is from oven to cars. At furnace plants 1,000 tons of stock were lifted last week making shipments that much greater than production.

While the progress toward recovery is about as rapid as could be expected under the more or less unsettled conditions in the iron and steel trade, it is not wholly satisfying, particularly to those coke producers who have had scant picking for a long period. There is, however, some encouragement to be derived from a comparison with the situation a year ago. Then there was demand for almost three times as much coke as the region is now making, but the course of the market was very definitely downward instead of in the opposite direction, which it has been pursuing with almost exasperating slowness for last eight weeks.

In the corresponding weeks of 1923 production dropped from 251,400 to 220,490 tons, a loss of 30,910 tons. This year there has been a gain of 27,320 tons, or within 12 per cent of the loss a year ago. The decline in production in 1923 began in the last week of June and continued with persistent regularity until the end of the year and was, in fact, prolonged until the week of August 9 this year, when the tide halted then began its very moderate ebb. It is the fact of the cycle having been completed, and the present ascending trend of the production curve, that lend encouragement to the observers who have patiently waited 14 months for the change to take place.

The estimated production of coke during the week ended Saturday, October 4, was 76,940 tons credited to the two districts as follows: Connellsville, 30,520, an increase of 560 tons; Lower Connellsville, 46,420, an increase of 6,120 tons, or a total increase of 6,680 tons, as compared with a total increase of 10,740 tons during the week preceding.

By interests the production was: Furnace, 27,400, a loss of 1,300 tons; merchant, 49,540, a gain of 7,980 tons, as compared with gains of 5,500 and 5,240 tons respectively during the week ended September 27.

The addition of 500 to the number of ovens in blast took place at merchant plants entirely, no change having been made by the furnace operators. In detail the changes were as follows:

Griffin No. 1, 58; Herbert, 120; Mount Hope, 170; Orient, 87; Thompson No. 2, 80; total, 515. At Lincoln 15 were cut off, making the net increase 500 ovens. Mount Hope resumed after a protracted idleness. The Sackett plant of 30 ovens is firing up this week but is not yet up to production.

Production by the merchant and furnace interests and the total compared with the corresponding week in 1923 is shown herewith:

Week.	Merch.	Furn.	Total.	Total 1923
Jan. 5..	73,610	113,200	186,810	217,850
Jan. 12..	78,850	118,200	192,050	226,360
Jan. 19..	81,410	123,100	204,510	234,880
Jan. 26..	79,980	128,980	208,960	245,690
Feb. 2..	83,380	134,800	218,180	244,110
Feb. 9..	85,090	135,000	220,090	259,780
Feb. 16..	86,200	135,000	221,850	266,360
Feb. 23..	85,890	126,000	212,790	261,070
Mar. 1..	88,480	143,800	232,280	278,330
Mar. 8..	89,950	155,100	245,050	280,530
Mar. 15..	89,250	160,000	249,250	285,180
Mar. 22..	85,640	153,200	238,840	289,210
Mar. 29..	76,700	141,200	217,900	297,360
Apl. 5..	81,440	128,700	210,140	305,210
Apl. 12..	64,140	137,300	201,440	308,520
Apl. 19..	63,420	122,200	185,620	304,870
Apl. 26..	57,880	111,300	169,180	302,720
May 3..	52,020	86,100	138,120	306,200
May 10..	43,320	78,600	121,920	297,720
May 17..	39,400	79,800	119,200	298,430
May 24..	37,620	69,200	106,720	295,670
May 31..	36,840	51,000	87,840	293,330
June 7..	36,790	45,900	82,690	295,640
June 14..	39,230	35,300	75,530	302,400
June 21..	38,000	35,200	74,300	306,720
June 28..	36,910	24,900	61,810	304,220
July 5..	31,640	22,700	54,240	276,400
July 12..	34,750	15,000	49,750	281,870
July 19..	35,470	15,630	51,100	276,540
July 26..	35,520	18,800	54,320	272,910
Aug. 2..	34,660	16,600	51,260	266,840
Aug. 9..	30,120	16,200	46,320	266,430
Aug. 16..	33,320	16,300	49,620	251,400
Aug. 23..	31,280	19,200	50,480	240,710
Aug. 30..	32,570	17,900	50,470	239,210
Sep. 6..	34,730	17,400	52,130	256,800
Sep. 13..	35,270	20,700	55,970	239,380
Sep. 20..	36,320	23,200	59,520	236,000
Sep. 27..	41,560	28,700	70,260	232,960
Oct. 4..	49,040	27,400	76,940	220,490

1923 to Date	10,873,290
1924 to Date	5,177,650
Decrease from 1923	5,695,640

CONTINUED BUT SLOW IMPROVEMENT SHOWN IN SOFT COAL OUTPUT

Total Reaches 10,189,000, an Increase Of 359,000 Tons; Same Trend In Beehive Coke.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The weekly report of the United States Geological Survey shows that the production of soft coal continues to improve steadily. The total output for the week ended September 27, including lignite, coal coked, mine fuel and local sales is estimated at 10,189,000 net tons, an increase of 359,000 tons.

The average daily rate of output nearly reached 1,700,000 tons, and is now just above the level attained at this time in 1922. It is still somewhat below the line for 1923, and before reaching the level of 1919 and 1920, it would be necessary to add about 2,000,000 tons to the prevailing weekly rat of production.

Production in the corresponding weeks of the last four years was as follows: 1923, 11,347,000; 1922, 10,168,000; 1921, 9,085,000; 1920, 12,123,000 net tons.

Production during the first 229 days of 1924 was 332,121,000 net tons, as compared with 411,013,000 tons in 1923, 278,991,000 tons in 1922 and 300,212,000 tons in 1921. The year 1924 is 21 per cent behind recent years of activity and seven per cent ahead of years of depression.

The production of beehive coke continued to improve in the week ended September 27. The total output is estimated at 132,000 net tons, an increase of 10,000 tons over the revised figure of the preceding week. The improvement was due principally to a gain of 11,000 tons in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The output in the group of four Southern states declined somewhat. According to The Courier, 717 additional ovens were put in blast in the Connellsville Region and the output there increased from 59,520 tons to 70,260 tons.

Cumulative production for 1924 to September 27 stood at 7,459,000 net tons. In 1923 it was 14,451,000 tons, in 1922, 4,763,000 tons.

Production by states, as compared with the corresponding week in 1923, was as follows:

Pennsylvania and Ohio	54,000	265,000
West Virginia	7,000	15,000
Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia	14,000	18,000
Virginia	9,000	13,000
Colorado and New Mexico	5,000	6,000
Washington and Utah	4,000	4,000
U. S. Total	132,000	321,000

Steel Company Merger Said to Be Shaping Up

Information was received in the coke region today that a merger of independent steel companies is in contemplation. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and Pittsburg Steel Company are said to be the central group about which the merger will form.

The abandonment of Pittsburg Plus, which necessitates the independents establishing a number of basing points, is said to have created a condition stimulating the merger movement.

Almost 60 Years in One Shop.

The death of Jacob Peterson at Johnstown a few days ago recalls the fact that prior to his retirement last May he had made the remarkable record of having worked 59 years, 11 months and 24 days in the blacksmith shop of the Cambria plant.

Closer Co-operation Between Organized Labor in Countries Of Whole Western Hemisphere

Will Be Fostered by A. F. of L. When Holding Its Convention at El Paso.

TO MEET WITH MEXICANS

Who Will Convene Just Across the Border at the Same Time; Demand for a Regular Labor Party May Develop; Pan American Meet in Mexico

By DALE VAN EVERY
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The American Federation of Labor, which has consistently refused to treat with the Third Internationale, is now turning with energy toward closer coöperation with organized labor throughout the western hemisphere.

Plans for the coming convention of the Federation, to be held in El Paso, Texas, November 17, indicate the chief feature of the gathering would be the emphasis laid on increasingly friendly relations with labor in Mexico and everywhere in Latin America.

El Paso was chosen as convention city primarily because it is on the Mexico border. At the same time the American labor gathering is under way, the Mexico Federation of Labor will be meeting in its convention just across the line. On at least two days of the double convention the Americans will meet with the Mexican Federation, first on the American side and then on the Mexican side. Appropriate ceremonies will be conducted on the international bridge, symbolizing the friendly spirit existing between the two nations.

Mexican and U. S. Labor.

The increasing coöperation between organized labor in Mexico and the United States is seriously regarded here as one of the most important factors in improving relations between the two countries. Organized labor in Mexico has been strongly supporting the Obregon government. The sympathy of the American Federation for Obregon during the recent revolt was received with warm gratitude by labor in Mexico. All these developments have paved the way for the double convention which is expected further to solidify the good feeling mutualy between labor in the two countries but between the peoples themselves.

But coöperation with Mexican labor is not expected to be the only result of the El Paso convention. Less than two weeks later the Pan American Federation of Labor including representatives of ten countries in the two Americas, will be held at Mexico City, at the time of the inauguration of President-elect Calles.

Many delegates to the Mexico and American conventions will probably continue to Mexico City to attend the later meeting. Organized labor of the United States, Mexico, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Domingo, Peru, Ecuador, Guatemala and Columbia will be represented at the Mexico City convention by according delegates and representatives from all Central American and South American nations have been invited.

One of the results of this closer coöperation among labor organizations in the two Americas, it is believed here, will be a tendency for the development of the labor movement in Latin America along liberal but somewhat conservative lines. It is probable the interest exhibited by the Americans and American federations may go far toward counteracting the more radical influence of the European labor movements.

A Labor Party!

However, the international aspects of the El Paso convention are not expected to prove the sole important developments. Federation leaders here are of the opinion agitation for a formal Labor Party in the United States will find expression on the floor. A formidable wing of the Federation is known to favor the idea, though the Gompers administration has generally discouraged it.

In the event the LaFollette ticket, even though it does not win in the election, proves to have unusual strength, it is expected the demand for a regular Labor Party in politics will be redoubled. This question brought up at El Paso may develop into a crisis in the career of the Federation.

The demand for the launching of a Labor Party will undoubtedly have a direct bearing on the candidacy of Samuel Gompers, veteran president of the organization, for re-election. Gompers has been president of the Federation for more than a quarter of a century. He has guided its affairs through the years of its greatest development. At every convention he has been opposed for re-election by factions of varying strength. And always he has overcome all opposition. There is no doubt at present of Gompers' candidacy for re-election.

Even if he were contemplating retirement it is felt in labor circles here that on account of the serious issue of the formation of a Labor Party being raised, he will feel it necessary to continue as guide of the organization for which he has worked so many years.

May Ask Reduction Steel Freight Rates

PITTSBURG, Oct. 4.—As an outcome of the abandonment of the "Pittsburg Plus" system in establishing steel prices steel producers in the Pittsburg district may join in a movement to secure a reduction in freight rates that will permit them to serve a wider field as basing points increase in number.

TO BE LEFT ALONE TO WORK OUT ITS OWN SALVATION

Is the Only Need of the Coal Industry Today, Says Associated Head.

SOLUTION IS ECONOMIC

During the annual meeting of the American Mining Congress at Sacramento, Calif., President S. Pemberton Hutchinson, of the National Coal Association delivered an address of "The Needs of the Coal Industry," saying in part as follows:

"The only need of the industry today is to be let alone to work out its own salvation. I might stop right there because what I am going to say from now on is merely enlargement.

"Over-development, coupled with a somewhat depressed industrial situation, is usually given as the reason why there have recently been so many idle coal miners.

"Of course there is some over-development for normal needs, caused by the unprecedented demands for coal during the war. This industry, as well as all other industries, can not and should not attempt to support more men than are needed to meet the demand. In normal times. Those mines that are today working the greatest percentage of full time are naturally those which can produce coal at the lowest cost. The situation in this industry is already improving and will continue to improve with a general resumption of industrial activity.

"It is often said that the stabilizing of production is the great need of the coal industry. By that is meant, I suppose, that the consumer shall buy an usual amount of coal each month. I do not believe that such a plan is practicable. There is no power to compel the consumer to buy coal when he thinks he does not need it. Lack of storage space, uncertainty as to the future of his business, and consequently of his needs, will always be govering factors in the consumer's mind.

"Some advocate regular production and storage at the source of supply, but any one who is at all familiar with bituminous coal production knows that this is utterly impracticable for physical reasons at many mines, since they are in narrow valleys where storage space is not available. Furthermore, there is the cost of rehandling with a certain loss in volume and a greater loss through deterioration as well as loss in interest on the money advanced by the producers to cover the storage period.

"If the operator stores coal, with the consequent cost thereof, he must surely face the day when his stored and weather-beaten coal goes into competition with his freshly mined coal. Those who advocate storage of coal at the mines in order to provide against a possible shortage during strikes or severe weather apparently forget that shortages have been largely caused by lack of transportation facilities. Storage wherever it involves reloading on railroad cars affords no relief from this difficulty, but rather slows down traffic and adds to congestion.

"Taking it by and large, over the long period of years since bituminous coal was first mined, the consumer has been able to secure an uninterrupted supply of coal at the pit mouth at a reasonable price. Private ownership and competition have affected this. Will government regulation do any better? I challenge the advocates of any form of paternalism to prove their case.

"The regulation of the bituminous coal industry can safely be left to economic forces. Attempts to stabilize production or buying can at best be only partially successful.

"I am perfectly aware that I have told you nothing new. I do not think there is anything new to tell you. There are certain hard facts as old as mankind which must be recognized. The bituminous coal industry is up against them and it must work out its own problems. That is the same thing as saying that the solution is economic, and other industries are faced with the same situation."

Another Hearing Coking-in-Transit Case Next Week

A third hearing in the complaint of the Rainey-Wood Coke Company against rates on coal to Swedeland, Pa., and on coke therefrom to consuming points, popularly known as the "coking-in-transit" case, will be held before the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission in Harrisburg, beginning next Tuesday.

At the first hearing in July the complainant present its case, accompanied by exhibits. At the August hearing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through traffic experts, gave answer. At next week's hearing the Connellsville Coke Producers Association will present testimony in support of its contentions.

Read The Weekly Courier.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, October 4, 1924.

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators.	Address
			MERCHANT OVENS	
182	...	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co	Greensburg
30	...	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Co	Mt Pleasant
150	...	Clare	Clare Coke Co	Greensburg
87	...	Clarissa	Corrado-Schenck Coke Co.	Connellsville
100	100	Elm Grove	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	Connellsville
24	24	Ferguson	Connellsville C & C Co.	Connellsville
56	...	Fort Hill	Corrado Coal Co.	New York
101	...	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co.	Uniontown
20	.	Grace	Corrado-Schenck Coke Co.	Connellsville
145	145	Humphries	Humphreys Coal & Coke Co.	Greensburg
275	...	Mt. Braddock	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
310	.	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co	Greensburg
22	22	Myers	Brownfield Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
66	66	Nellie	Nellie Coke Co.	Connellsville
128	125	Oliver No 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co	Pittsburg
480	...	Oliver No 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
300	125	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
90	90	Paul	W J. Rainey, Inc	New York
22	...	Peerless	Mahoning Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
400	...	Revere	W. J. Rainey, Inc	New York
40	...	Thomas	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
83	...	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
3,281	697			
			FURNACE OVENS.	
260	...	Adelaide	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
456	...	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
397	...	Baggaley	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
300	...	Bitter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	...	Brinkerton	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
260	...	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
301	...	Central	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	200	Collier	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	200	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
126	...	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	...	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	...	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
882	...	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
230	...	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
272	...	Hecla No 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
300	...	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
330	180	Hecla No. 3	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
235	200	Hostetter	Hostetter-C'ville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	...	Juniata	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
312	...	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
492	...	Leisenring 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
502	...	Leisenring 2	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
502	200	Leisenring 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
304	...	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
227	...	Lemont No 1	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	...	Lemont No. 3	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
509	...	Mammoth	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
500	...	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
195	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
256	...	Oliphant	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
400	220	Phillips	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
432	...	Redstone	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
448	...	Shoaf	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
425	...	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
130	...	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
204	...	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
901	300	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
464	...	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
250	41	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
352	.	Whitney	Hostetter-C'ville Coke Co	Pittsburg
300	...	Wynn	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
500	180	Yorkrun	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
345	...	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
14,936	1,721			

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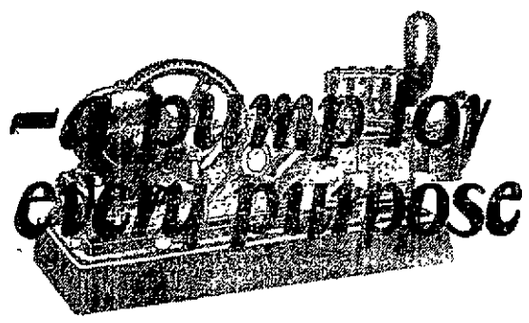
STEAM-AIR-&-ELECTRIC-DRIVEN-PUMPS



WE have several folders containing interesting information about the Yough line which we will gladly furnish upon request.

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Nothing Indefinite or Doubtful in Decision in Indian Creek Water Case

Pollution by Mine Drainage a Nuisance Which Must Be Abated.

ORDERS ARE SPECIFIC

Fayette County Court Must Issue Decree Restraining All Defendants; Difference of View as to Character of Assistance from Plaintiffs.

The very definite and inclusive character of the injunction the Court of Fayette County is directed by the State Supreme Court to issue in pursuance of the latter's decision in the Mountain Water Case, is shown by the text of the concluding paragraphs of the decision.

Although the complete text of the decision is not yet available here The Courier has received, through the United Press that portion of it which covers the conclusion of the court when making final disposition of the eight separate equity suits brought by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Mountain Water Supply Company, the Dunbar Water Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Westmoreland Water Supply Company against the Sagamore Coal Company, the Melcroft Coal Company, the [illegible] Coal Mining Company and other coal companies operating in the Indian Creek Valley.

This portion of the decision sets forth very clearly the opinion of the court that the drainage of mine water into Indian Creek "constitutes a nuisance which must be restrained;" that the public has an interest in the business of coal mining, and that the plaintiffs must cooperate with the defendants in abating the nuisance, which must be done within six months from date of the decree. The full text of the court's conclusions follow:

"Our conclusion is that the defendants have no right of any kind to drain their mine waters into the stream, considering the public use which is made of its waters, and that their so doing constitutes a nuisance which must be restrained.

"We recognize, however, as evidently the court below also did, that the public has an indirect interest in the business of the defendants, and, hence, applying the principle that he who seeks equity must do equity, the decrees to be entered should require plaintiffs (other than the Commonwealth) so far as this can reasonably and legally be done, to afford defendants an opportunity to transport and dispose of the mine water of their respective mines in such a way as shall minimize the expense of so doing and the decrees, after their entry, should be enforced in the same equitable spirit. In fairness to plaintiffs it should be stated that their counsel, in oral argument at bar of the court, expressed the willingness of their clients to thus cooperate with defendants.

"The decrees of the court below, dismissing plaintiffs' several bills of complaint are reversed, and, it is directed that the court below shall enter decrees, enjoining and restraining defendants, and each of them, from discharging, pumping or causing or permitting to flow or to be discharged, any drainage of mine waters from their mines, and from the mines of each of them, into the waters of Indian Creek, or its tributaries, above the dam of the Mountain Water Supply Company, after the expiration of six months from the date of the entry of the decrees. It is further directed that the defendants shall pay the costs."

Perusal of the foregoing portion of the Supreme Court's decision will set at rest all doubt as to its meaning, intent and requirements which are that the waters of Indian Creek and its tributaries cannot be polluted by mine drainage. It does not, however, make plain to what extent or in what specific way, the plaintiffs shall cooperate with the defendants in abating the nuisance. Several interpretations can be made of the clause in the decision which says the plaintiffs are to be required "to afford defendants opportunity to transport and dispose of the mine water of their mines in such a way as shall minimize the expense of so doing." Whether this means the water company, jointly with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will share with the local companies in the expense of keeping the water from intermingling with the waters of Indian Creek, or merely "cooperate" in the matter, is not apparent from the decision.

It is recalled by persons closely connected with the development of the Indian Creek Valley that upon occasion of his visits there General Superintendent W. B. McCaleb of the Mountain Water Supply Company and other water supply organizations of the Pennsylvania railroad, stated that there was no desire on part of the company to put the coal mines of the valley out of business. He gave it as his opinion that material assistance would be given when the time came to take measures for effectively preventing the pollution of the streams which is the chief concern of the interest he represents.

Superintendent McCaleb also said that there was a possibility that the interests associated with the water company would not be averse to buying the coal land and mines in the Valley, provided they could be obtained at a reasonable figure. Whether such a proposition would be considered at this time is not known. At the time Superintendent McCaleb is reported to have made this statement the coal industry of the Valley was only beginning to assume proportions.

RESUMPTION OF MANGANESE PLANT SEEMS PROBABLE

Bondholders Engaged in Work Refinancing and Rehabilitating Properties.

SCOPE TO BE ENLARGED

Operation of Timber Holdings and Opening of Large Bluestone Quarry Contemplated When Industry again Gets Under Way; Demand Good.

A movement is in progress, with reasonable assurances of success, to give still greater importance and value to Dunbar and this entire section of the plant of the American Manganese Manufacturing Company in the Furnace Town.

The bondholders, who recently acquired the properties under the sale by David Halstead, receiver, are now engaged in the process of making final settlement with the idea in view of reorganizing, refinancing and rehabilitating the properties. The ultimate object is to place the enterprise in such a condition that it will be able to continue as a very useful and important factor in the prosperity of Dunbar, Connellsville and the surrounding communities.

In this effort an opportunity will doubtless be given the people of Connellsville to have a substantial part. The allied interests of the Manganese Company at Dunbar when in full operation provide a payroll ranging from $80,000 to $90,000 per month, and furnish employment to a large force of men, many of whom are skilled.

The relations between the company and its employes have been characterized by many acts and things indicating a desire on part of each to promote the other's best interests. In times of dullness in the iron trade the company has continued operation in order to preserve its organization intact and to give employment to as many persons as possible.

At the present time, when both the pig iron and coke markets are in a weak condition, the company has been continuing the operation of its sawmill with a view to cutting off large timber holdings. At the same time the opening of a large bluestone quarry is being seriously contemplated. This would be located on land adjacent to the Western Maryland railroad and would have a capacity of 500 to 600 tons per day. The requirements in highway construction in this section make the possibilities of this added industry look quite encouraging to the management.

Temporary Receivers For Quemahoning Co.

Judge John A. Berkey of Somerset county court appointed temporary receivers for the Quemahoning Creek Coal Company and fixed October 13 as a date for meeting of bondholders and creditors to determine whether the receivership shall be continued.

The liabilities of the company are given as $392,000 and include bonds, wages and salaries, judgments of record, interest, taxes, notes and current indebtedness.

The mine of the company is situated at Harrison, Lincoln township. The company owns 370 acres of coal in fee and 89 houses, estimated to be worth about $500,000, in addition to having 1,600 acres under lease from the Wilmore and Consolidation Coal companies.

Dickerson Run Shops Will Run Six Days

DICKERSON RUN, Oct. 6.—Notices were posted at the Pittsburg & Lake Erie car shops at Dickerson Run that until further notice the shops would work six days a week.

Pennsy Veteran Retired.

After a service with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company since May 19, 1876, George M. Kern of New Florence was retired from active service, effective Friday.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, October 4, 1924.

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators	Address
			MERCHANT OVENS.	
40	40	Adah	Westm'd-Fayette Coke Co.	Greensburg
202	...	Allison No. 1	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
300	...	Allison No. 2	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
142	...	American 1	J. G. Heuscotz, Receiver	Pittsburg
240	...	American 2	J. G. Heuscotz, Receiver	Pittsburg
60	...	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
205	...	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville
40	...	Champion	Champion C'Ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
257	...	Champion	Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
118	118	Crystal	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
402	240	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
160	...	Donald No. 3	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
190	...	Edna	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
192	...	Eleanor	Stern Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	...	Emery	South Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
24	...	Foster	Old Connellsville Coke Co.	Smithfield
130	98	Freedom	Republic Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
119	...	Garwood	Aetna-C'ville Coke Co.	Connellsville
56	...	Genuine	Genuine C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	198	Griffin No. 1	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
106	...	Griffin No. 2	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
310	300	Herbert	C'ville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
45	...	Hillside	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
62	...	Hill Top	E. Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
36	36	Hope	Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
105	...	Hustead	Hustead-Semans C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
360	350	Isabella	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
36	...	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
160	...	Katherine	Union Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
500	...	Labelle	American Conn. Fuel Co.	Labelle
200	...	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co.	Helen
30	...	Leon	Franklin Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant
300	300	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
40	...	Little Gem	The Bixler Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	...	Low Phos	C'ville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
24	...	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
64	55	Marion	Southern C'ville Coke Co.	Connellsville
200	170	Mt. Hope	Snowden Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	...	Old Home	W. J. Parshall	Uniontown
480	187	Orient	American Coke Corporation	Uniontown
200	167	Puritan 1 & 2	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
72	...	Puritan No. 4	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	...	Puritan No. 5	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
104	74	Puritan No. 6	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
101	101	Poland	Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburg
130	...	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Outcrop
265	...	Royal	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
42	...	Russell	Russell Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
60	...	Sackett	H. R. Sackett Coal & C. Co.	Smithfield
272	140	Searights	Bourne-Fuller Coke Co.	Uniontown
300	...	Shamrock	Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
310	130	Sterling	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	282	Thompson 2	Thompson C'ville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
320	307	Tower Hill 1	Eastern Coke Co.	Pittsburg
224	100	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
42	...	Virgie	Byrne Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
200	130	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
200	70	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
60	...	Wynn	Wineland-Gilmore C. & C.	Uniontown
36	...	Yukon	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
12,446	2,342			
			FURNACE OVENS	
400	400	Alice	Monessen Coal & Coke Co.	Alicia, Fay. Co.
190	...	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
436	...	Burlington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	...	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
156	...	Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	...	Colonial No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
830	...	[illegible]	Reliance Coke & Furnace Co.	Pittsburg
250	...	Dearth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	...	Edenborn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	...	Footedale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
302	...	Geneva	McKeefrey Coal Co.	Leetonia, Ohio
462	...	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
516	...	Leckrone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
244	...	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Youngstown, Ohio
30	...	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	...	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
250	...	Ronco	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	...	Thompson 1	Redstone Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
3,872	400			

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All Railroad Connections. UNIONTOWN, PA.

PUBLIC IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN CREEK VALLEY WATER CASE VERY GREAT

Continued from Page One.

Sanderson case he dismissed the bills.

"Whether the Mountain company has the power of eminent domain or whether the Dunbar company and the Westmoreland company possessing it, lawfully exercised it, is of no consequence. These cases do not lie within the narrow realm of legal formalities. This stream of pure water (one of the very few unpolluted ones in the section of the state where it is located) was impounded, primarily, for the purpose of furnishing uncontaminated water, to supply the motive power which is essential to the operation of one of the great railroad systems of the country. This primary purpose having been met, a large part of the surplus water, approximately 3,000,000 gallons per day, is being taken, by agreement between the Mountain company and the Westmoreland company, from the reservoir of the former and supplied by the latter to 75,000 people in thirteen municipal divisions of the Commonwealth for domestic uses. This being the fact, it is idle to say that the water is not being devoted to public use.

"It would never do to permit a screen of effete legal formalism to be raised to shut out the view of what actually exists in such a situation as here confronts us. It could not be averred, with wisdom and truth, that there is no public interest warranting the Commonwealth's intervention, when the water supply of such a large number of persons is involved. Nor do we think it can properly be held that the use of the water by the railroad company is not a public one. The water is devoted by it to the furnishing of power to transport the public; without water uncontaminated by acid, the railroad could not be operated. If authority were needed for the proposition that the water furnished to the Railroad company is for a public use, it can be found in Bland v. Tipton Water Company, 222 Pa. 285, 289, where it is said: 'In daily furnishing to the engines of the Railroad company 360,000 gallons of water in that township, the water company is not exercising a mere right, but performing a duty, for the railroad company, in the operation of its road in said township is to be regarded as a part of the public therein.'

"The first error into which the court below seems to have fallen was in holding, that to constitute a public use of the water it must be taken under the right of eminent domain, and that there had been no exercise of this power by any of the plaintiff companies. The reason given for the conclusion that the Westmoreland company and the Dunbar company had not exercised the power of eminent domain, which each of them possesses, was because the resolutions which they adopted were not followed by entry upon the ground and because no compensation ever was made or secured to defendants or their predecessors in title. In view of the agreement made by those two companies with the Mountain company, which had the right under the act authorizing its incorporation to store and furnish the water, nothing further was required to be done by them.

"So far as the defendants are concerned, no compensation was due to them, because as upper riparian owners they were deprived of nothing by the appropriation of the water below them. The chancellor would also seem to have overlooked the rule, that settlement by an eminent domainer, with one whose property has been appropriated, is equivalent to the full and complete exercise of the power of eminent domain: Boalsburg Water Company v. State College Water Company, 240 Pa. 198; Heugter v. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, 209 Pa. 256; 2 Lewis on Eminent Domain (3rd Ed. 1909) 845. One of plaintiff companies, the Westmoreland, and those affiliated with it, started proceedings to condemn the waters of the stream, their right to do so was challenged by the Mountain company, whose interests in the creek were not only those acquired in pursuance of its charter, but those of a riparian owner as well. These proceedings culminated in a settlement and agreement for the taking of the water; this was the same as though they had been carried through to a finality.

"However a corporation possessing the power of eminent domain acquires its rights, whether by purchase or condemnation, the rights acquired are the same; there is no magic in getting them under the power of eminent domain. Formal entry is not, as the court below seemed to think, requisite. The day for going through ceremonies in the law of property has passed; such symbolism as that involved in the handing over of a twig or clod of earth to indicate the passing of title is in the limbo of things well nigh forgotten. In the very recent case of Palmer Water Company v. Lehighton Water Supply Company, 280 Pa. 492, we determined, that a water company actually located on a stream, and supplying water therefrom to the public, should be confirmed in its rights to so furnish it, as against the claim to the entire flow of the stream of another water company, subsequently created, even though the prior locating company had not strictly complied with the law in appropriating the water. The language of Mr. Justice Kephart in that case has strong pertinence to the ones in hand. (p. 498). 'Here we have the Lehighton company, occupying the upper stream from which it supplied the public for some years before the Palmer Water Company existed, thrown off the stream because its board of directors failed to go through a form to appropriate the stream, though every other act of the company was consistent with the proper performance of its duties and obligations resting on it as a public servant.' We there reiterated long ago used language of our predecessors in saying 'the domestic uses of water are its natural and primary ones.'

"The lower court's ruling so far as the Mountain company is concerned, if carried to its logical conclusion, would mean that that company can take the water only as a riparian owner can. The legislature, however, in endowing that company with power, indicated otherwise, and granted it prerogatives much beyond those of a riparian owner, but, even if it were nothing more than a riparian owner, having acquired the rights of all the lower ones on the stream, it could divert the water and furnish it, as it is furnishing it, to the two other water companies, and defendants as upper riparian owners could not complain.

"In their printed brief, counsel for appellees concede without hesitation, that if the Mountain Water Company had the right to take the water from Indian Creek, it makes no difference how it carries or transports it; if it is devoted to a public use. The Mountain company has the right to take the water from the creek under the express terms of its charter, and no one could gainsay this right except lower riparian owners. As it has acquired all such interests, its right to take the water cannot be successfully challenged. The water which it has the right to take is devoted to public use in two aspects, in that it goes to the public through the Westmoreland company for domestic consumption and to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for use by the latter in connection with the public service which it performs.

"The court seems to have relied for its determination that there is no public use of the waters of Indian Creek, on Commonwealth v. Yost, 197 Pa. 171. If that case decided, under a state of facts at all comparable to those before us, what the chancellor conceived it to decide, it would not be followed by us now; but it does not determine that where a water company has acquired the right to the waters of a stream, by other than condemnation title, its only rights are those of a riparian proprietor and therefore private. That proceeding was a prosecution for committing a public nuisance in polluting a stream from which the York Water Company obtained water. There was no evidence that the water company had any right to divert the water or appropriate it for any purpose save as a riparian owner. It was held under this state of facts that the nuisance was not shown to be a public one, and hence a conviction could not be sustained. It was pointed out in the opinion that 'If the public have a right to receive pure water through the agency of a corporation legally authorized to take it from a stream, he who pollutes it offends against the public.'

"In the pending cases, the three water companies have the right to take the waters of the stream, to a greater degree than would ordinary riparian owners, and the only deficiency in their right which the trial court points out is the lack of the fully completed exercise of the power of eminent domain by the Westmoreland and Dunbar companies (we are passing the question whether the Mountain company possessed the power at all). If in Commonwealth v. Yost, it had appeared that the water company acquired the right to divert the water by purchase from all the lower riparian owners, it certainly would not have been held that its use of the water was not a public use and the nuisance not a public one.

"Water companies incorporated since the Act of April 13, 1905, P. L. 152, have no power of eminent domain. If the lower court's view that water companies can be guaranteed the purity of their supply only by using eminent domain proceedings to acquire it be correct, then such companies as have been called into existence since the passage of that act are at the mercy of any mine which might be opened along their source of supply.

"Having determined for the reasons to which we have referred that there was no public use of the water, the court below proceeded to apply to the controversy the rule of the Sanderson case. As we have shown, the conclusion reached that there was no public use of the water was fallacious. We have, therefore, a situation where the waters of a stream are devoted to public use. Does the Sanderson case apply under these circumstances? That litigation did not involve the rights of the public to the waters of streams in any sense. What was affected by the pollution of the stream was the private concern of that plaintiff. The case was determined on the balancing of the necessities of a great public industry and a mere personal inconvenience.

"It was said: 'The community does not complain on any grounds. The plaintiff's grievance is for a mere personal inconvenience and we are of opinion that mere private personal inconvenience arising in this case and under such circumstances must yield to the necessities of a great public industry, which although in the hands of a private corporation subserves a great public interest. To encourage the development of a great natural resource of a country, trifling inconvenience to particular persons must give way to the necessities of a great community.' No language used in that opinion can be tortured into an implication that the waters of the commonwealth can be polluted by its mines where the public is affected as it is here. It has always been under our law a nuisance to pollute a stream from which the public gets its supply of water: Barclay v. Commonwealth, 25 Pa. 503; McCallum v. Germantown Water Company, 54 Pa. 40; Commonwealth v. Emmers, 221 Pa. 298.

"Such an injury as was shown in the Sanderson case was held to be unredressable where the public is not involved. The rule there laid down is in consonance with that applied in many instances, where a condition is not held to be a nuisance which annoys or offends a single individual but which would be outlawed if the public were complaining.

"So far as the use of the water is concerned it matters not how the public gets it, whether as customers of a water company or as riparian owners having the right to its domestic use. If there were a large number of riparian users on the stream in question, the public nuisance by pollution would be just the same. It is the use of the water by many people that makes its public use in applying the nuisance doctrine, not the fact of how the water is taken from the stream for their use, whether in the mains of a water company or by them in buckets.

"The error of the trial judge in this case was the same as that pointed out in Commonwealth v. Russell, 172 Pa. 506, at page 520: 'Is a city as helpless to protect the water supply on which it depends as Sanderson was held to be? Does a great municipality stand on the same ground, when the water supply for its multitudes of people is under consideration, as a single property owner must stand under Sanderson v. The Coal Company? * * * Notwithstanding the name of the commonwealth had been put on the record as a plaintiff at the instance of her attorney general, and notwithstanding the conclusive evidence of the destruction of the water supply for all domestic purposes, on which the borough of Butler had been dependent for many years, the case was disposed of on the narrow ground covered by the rule in Sanderson's case. The error of the learned judge lies in this treatment of the case.' In Commonwealth v. Emmers, 221 Pa. 298, we lent our sanction to what was said by the Superior Court, 'But whether this extreme exception (in the Sanderson case) to the general rule that a riparian owner has no right to pollute the waters of a stream could prevail against the right of the public is an entirely different question.'

"We now come to the consideration of the conclusion of the trial judge that the right to drain the mine water into the stream is a property right. To reach this determination, he gave to the Sanderson case a much broader effect than it has ever before been given and overlooked how limited has been its application. It is somewhat difficult to understand why he badged the draining of the mine water into the stream as a 'property right' in the defendants, of which they cannot be deprived except upon payment being made to them. Nothing said in the Sanderson opinion warrants such conclusion, even from the standpoint of the private right involved and certainly not where public rights are at stake. No such term as a right of property was applied in that decision to the act of the mine owner in polluting the stream. He was taken out of the rule that his act was one of nuisance, by the exceptional situation there existing, and it was expressly stated, that the privilege accorded to him would not be sanctioned where the public is concerned. To say that there is no public concern in the use made of the waters of a stream which are supplied to 75,000 individual consumers shocks the common understanding.

"In Sanderson's case, the court was most careful to state, 'We do not say that a case may not arise in which a stream from such pollution may not become a nuisance and that the public interests as involved in the general health and well being of the community may not require the abatement of that nuisance. This is not such a case.' The ones in hand are. The most that could be said of what was accorded to the defendant in that much controverted case is, that it was a privilege. There could not be such a thing in the law as a property right to do a wrong, unless it was founded in prescription, which presupposes a grant, and no prescription was set up in that case. Indeed 'It is generally recognized that no right can be acquired by prescription to maintain a public nuisance. So it has been decided that there can be no prescriptive right to maintain an obstruction in the highway, or to pollute a stream to the detriment of the public;' 2 Tiffany, Real Property (2nd Ed. 1920) 2031; Owens v. Lancaster, 182 Pa. 257, 266; 2 Lewis Eminent Domain (3rd Ed. 1909) 566 note; Commonwealth v. Sisson, 189 Mass. 247, 75 N. E. 619.

"Dwight Printing Company v. City of Boston, 122 Mass. 583, completely answers the claim set up by appellees of a right to pollute the stream in view of the interest of the public in it. In that case, the City of Boston had appropriated the waters of a river as part of its water supply. A petition was filed by an upper riparian owner praying for an assessment of his damages upon the ground, among others, that the appropriation interfered with the petitioners' use of the water in bleaching and dyeing cloths. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in disposing of the plaintiff's contentions, said, (p. 587-589): 'The riparian proprietors higher up still retain all their common law rights in the river, so far as they are not inconsistent with the use defined in the statute. They certainly are not prohibited from drawing water from the river for domestic purposes, or from watering cattle in it or from cutting ice. * * * Another claim, put forward by the petitioner, is that the use which it proposes to make of the water of the river in bleaching and dyeing woolen and cotton cloths must befoul the water and render it unfit for drinking purposes, and that the statute in question deprives it of that right. But it is agreed that the petitioner has acquired no such right by any grant or prescription, and it is well settled that, as a riparian proprietor merely it has no such right. An injury to the purity or quality of the water to the detriment of other riparian owners, constitutes in legal effect a wrong and invasion of private right, in like manner as a permanent obstruction or diversion of the water.'

"The title acquired by defendants, whether by grant or demise gave them no property rights in the waters of the stream save those which pertained to riparian ownership; obviously this did not include the right to pollute the stream: (Howell v. M'Coy, 3 Rawle 256; Commonwealth v. Emmers, 221 Pa. 298, 304). It could not be said that a land owner on a water course whose rights in the stream are only those of a riparian proprietor (and none other are shown in defendants), would have them enlarged to one of property in the use of the waters by the discovery or development of coal on his lands.

"Our conclusion is that defendants have no right of any kind to drain their mine waters into the stream considering the public use which is made of its waters and that their so doing constitutes a nuisance which must be restrained.

"We recognize, however, as evidently the court below also did, that the public has an indirect interest in the business of defendants, and hence, applying the principle that he who seeks equity must do equity, the decrees to be entered should require plaintiffs (other than the Commonwealth), so far as this can reasonably and legally be done, to afford defendants an opportunity to transport and dispose of the mine water of their respective mines in such a way as shall minimize the expense of so doing and the decrees, after their entry, should be enforced in the same equitable spirit. In fairness to plaintiffs it should be stated that their counsel, in oral argument at the bar of the court, expressed the willingness of their clients to thus cooperate with defendants.

"The decrees of the court below dismissing plaintiffs' several bills of complaint are reversed, the bills are reinstated, and, it is directed that the court below shall enter decrees, enjoining and restraining defendants, and each of them, from discharging, pumping or causing or permitting to flow or to be discharged, any drainage of mine water from their mines, and from the mines of each of them, into the waters of Indian Creek, or its tributaries, above the dam of the Mountain Water Supply Company, after the expiration of six months from the date of the entry of the decrees. It is further directed that defendants shall pay the costs."

The Weekly Courier.

THE COURIER CO., Publishers.

HENRY F. SNYDER, Founder and Editor, 1878-1916

MRS. K. M. SNYDER, President, 1916-1922.

THE COURIER CO., Publishers.

JAMES J. DELIGOLL, President and General Manager.

GEO. M. HOGA JR., Vice-President.

MISS B. A. DONIGAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN L. GANS, Managing Editor.

Office, The Courier Building, 127½ W. Crossland Avenue, Connellsville, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DOMESTIC, $2.00 per year; 5 cents per issue.

FOREIGN, $2.50 per year; 6 cents per issue.

ADVERTISING.

DISPLAY rates on application.

READING NOTICES—Ten cents per line.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice, Connellsville, Pa.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1924.

PASSING OF THE CHESTNUT TREE AMENDMENT "A."

Of the nine proposed Amendments to the State Constitution, which will be submitted for approval or rejection by the voters at the November election, there are several to which especial attention should be given in advance in order that voters may know how to serve the best interests of the whole and his people when marking that section of their ballots relating to the Amendments.

Amendment "A," very properly belongs to that group which is deserving of very serious consideration by voters. Its purpose is to authorize the State of Pennsylvania to issue bonds to the amount of $[illegible] for the erection and equipment at the Pennsylvania State College of buildings necessary for the uses and purposes of the institution as defined by law.

For a number of years past this institution has suffered the lack of adequate buildings and equipment because of the unwillingness of the State Legislature to appropriate the necessary money. Even the budgets for the maintenance of the institution have at times been pared to almost alarming extent. When the Legislature has approved appropriations fully appreciating the needs of the "people's college" for a biennial period, the governor has applied the pruning process with such vigor as to leave the institution in an embarrassing position, particularly with respect to much needed enlargement of facilities.

The result has been that every year the college has been obliged to deny admission to hundreds of 1,000 young men and women who have qualified for matriculation and who are ambitious to pursue courses of instruction designed to fit them for future activities as useful citizens of the commonwealth.

To meet the situation, and thereby enable State College to fully perform the functions for which it was created as the only state institution devoted to higher education of our youth, it is absolutely necessary that funds be made available with which to erect and equip buildings for the accommodation of students, class room and laboratory and other apparatus incident to the purposes of the charter. A bond issue, which approval of Amendment "A" will authorize, will be a business-like method of providing these funds and will enable Pennsylvania State College to more nearly take step with similar institutions in other states where a more liberal and enlightened policy has been pursued by the state legislatures with respect to their maintenance and maintenance.

The pride Pennsylvanians have in their state institutions, and interest in the proper growth and expansion of State College as a means of providing higher education to the children of a few years hence, ought to induce voters to give practically unanimous approval to Amendment "A."

CITY COUNCIL LEADS THE WAY.

In endorsing the South Connellsville bridge project, and giving proof of their intention to cooperate in improving this much needed public improvement, the members of the City Council have taken a step that will be heartily approved by the people of this section.

To have done less than could have placed the municipal body in the uncertain position of being unwilling to go along on a proposition which has within it unlimited possibilities for the future expansion and growth of Connellsville, South Connellsville and Dunbar, and advancing the material welfare of all the people in the entire northern and eastern part of Fayette county.

With the adoption of the resolution of approval the City Council not only places itself on record, but it leads the way for all semi-public bodies and organizations in the city, and individual citizens as well, in what ought to be one of the best organized and most representative movements ever undertaken in the county with a view to securing the rights to which the people of a given section are entitled and are amply justified in demanding.

It is now the duty of citizens to join in making the action of City Council expressive of the unanimous sentiment of the people and of their determination to do all and everything that may be required or is necessary in the accomplishment of the object to be achieved.

EXPEDITING COURT BUSINESS.

The adoption of any rule, method or practice which will end to expedite the proceedings in the courts of the county is at all times to be commended. When, in addition, such changes operate in the direction of reducing the cost of maintaining the courts, they are certain to be welcomed by the taxpayers.

Both of these things are promised to be accomplished by the order of the court of Fayette county changing the time of meeting of the grand jury from the first week of court to the week preceding. The advantages of this plan are so apparent that the change will everywhere be accepted as in the interests of all parties concerned. It will promote the more efficient handling of cases before the grand jury, prevent loss of time, confusion and delay and in every way tend to eliminate much that is now unsatisfactory in the progress of court during the first week of each term.

THE PERILS IN GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

To all persons who are disposed to think seriously about the government ownership of the railroad, and other public utilities, which is one of the principal planks of the platform of Senator LaFollette, candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, the address of Secretary of Commerce Hoover broadcasted over the radio on Monday night, was the clearest exposition of one aspect of the menace of LaFolletteism that has yet been presented.

"What Senator LaFollette proposes," said Secretary Hoover, "is far more than a transitory experiment of government in business—it is a change in social, economic, and political principles that will react to revolutionize our government itself."

To make LaFollette's government ownership plan effective the government would have to purchase from the present owners railways, electric light and power plants and other public utilities valued at $40,000,000,000, or one-third more than the cost of the World War to the United States. A force of 2,700,000 employes would be added to the government payrolls with an operating budget of $10,000,000,000 a year, not including $2,000,000,000 annually for interest on bonds of the utility companies.

"This," said Secretary Hoover, "is a financial transaction and venture of a magnitude never before undertaken by any man or government. Democratic or otherwise—except in Russia. And there it has plunged both the nation and a people into hopeless bankruptcy.

"Such a project," declared Secretary Hoover, "would wreck our democracy and would be a step backward by a country which has found the true road to advancement in these enterprises through the sustained initiative and equality of opportunity of our people with public control to prevent abuse."

Under present policies the ownership of the utilities of the country is rapidly being acquired by the consumers and employes, affording opportunities for small investors to secure their savings and to reduce the cost of service to the patrons and the cost of capital to the operating corporations.

If the government acquired and operated public utilities, "the purpose of government," Mr. Hoover declared, "would be changed from the preservation of basic human liberties to that of making money and providing jobs for adherents of the political party in power."

This condition would provide opportunity for the creation of "gigantic despotisms controlling the well-being of our whole people—and incidentally controlling the very election of our officials. As a matter of fact, we can do nothing of this kind if we are to maintain a democracy.

"We cannot have a democracy and deprive our elected representatives of their control of government investment, their independence in the investigation of the conduct of public officials. The reservation of any or all of these powers renders any kind of a commission subservient to the members of legislative bodies, no matter what the theory is. When they are subservient to elected officials, politics will be their daily need."

These are calm statements of truths which so vitally affect the well-being of all the people that they should be most seriously studied before yielding to the false logical and reasoning of the advocates of government ownership.

HIGH SCHOOL LITERARY CONTESTS.

The adoption of a new system for deciding the winners of the honors in the interhigh school literary contests in the county next spring, will no doubt stimulate interest in this already popular and valuable form of contest between students.

The elimination process, which has heretofore been employed, has some features to which objections can reasonably be made. Substitution of a rating system, by which the high school having the best average at the end of the year, after contesting with all opposing teams, will be declared the winner, has every element of fairness. It will be a measure of the results of sustained effort on part of the contenders and to that extent should be more satisfactory than the discarded method.

At any rate, the inauguration of the system should, and doubtless will, serve the purpose of enlisting the interest of a larger number of students who have the very worthy ambition to excel in contests of this character.

Aside from the prizes and honors to be awarded these contests have a value each participant will appreciate at some time in later life. The experience acquired will be useful in many and all important respects. The training will be helpful in the formation of habits of thought and expression which will become a useful acquisition.

These contests have already done much to remove the criticisms sometimes heard that our high schools give undue preference to athletics, neglecting the cultural side of student life. They should, therefore, be given every form of encouragement necessary to make them still more successful and more generally participated in than last year, noteworthy and encouraging as were the results thus.

AMENDMENTS "B" AND "C."

The second in the series of proposed Amendments to the State Constitution to be voted on at the November election, and designated "B" in the official advertisements, provides for the addition of another section under which the state may be authorized by law to issue bonds to the amount of $5,000,000 for the purpose of acquiring and erecting and equipping buildings for the use of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

In this section, where both Connellsville and Mount Pleasant have substantial armories for the use of the local units of the National Guard, the people generally cannot appreciate the need other towns have for these buildings. Often the military companies have quarters entirely unfit as well as too small and inadequately equipped for use as armories. This condition very seriously hampers the efforts to maintain efficient organizations.

Since 1906, when the State Armory Board was created, armories have been built as funds for that purpose were appropriated by the Legislature. The money thus made available has not been sufficient to meet the needs of all towns which are the home stations of National Guard units. The rate at which it has been possible to construct armories has been so slow, because of the limited appropriations, that many years will, of necessity elapse before all the organizations can be properly housed under the existing method.

With a view to providing these buildings within as brief a period as possible, instead of extending the expenditures over a series of years under the present biennial appropriation plan, it has been deemed expedient, desirable and economical to finance the undertaking by authorizing the state to issue bonds. With the funds thus provided the armories now needed could be built within a year or two and the entire 28th Division would then be housed in commodious and permanent quarters and the primary expenditures for armories would virtually be at an end.

The aggregate expenditure would probably be much less than it would be to continue the present plan of wailing upon the Legislature to make appropriations at its sessions in such amounts as will build a few armories every two years and, in the meantime, oblige the state to pay rent for so-called armories located in ill-assorted buildings very poorly adapted to the purpose.

These are the facts with respect to Amendment "B" which voters should consider in making up their minds as to how they will vote on it.

Amendment "C," which is designed to change the language of Section 6, Article III of the Constitution, relates to the form which shall be given to acts passed for the purpose of revising, amending, extending or conferring laws previously enacted. This amendment requires that an law can be revised or amended by reference to its title only. Instead, it is to be required that so much of the laws as are revised or amended shall be re-enacted and published at length, and the subject clearly expressed in its title.

The purpose of this Amendment being to remove ambiguity in revised or amended laws, it would appear desirable that it be approved.

CAPSTAN'S PROGRESS.

The formal award of the Capstan Glass Company of the contract to enlarge their plant by the addition of three large buildings, is most encouraging news to everybody in Connellsville. It is the most substantial proof that could be given of the faith the ownership and management of this plant have in the future of Connellsville and additional evidence of their appreciation of the treatment accorded them.

The increase of 50 per cent, to a total of 600 persons, in the number of employes, after the additions are completed, means that opportunities for gainful employment will be provided 200 young men right here at home without the necessity of going some distance to find it.

The fact of the substantial enlargement of the plant will itself direct attention to Connellsville as a desirable place in which to locate industries of every kind. It will show to the world outside that we have every facility essential to the successly conduct of enterprises and that their presence here is welcomed.

The management is to be congratulated on the progress the Capstan enterprise has made and the prospects which insure its still larger growth.

PUBLIC INTERESTS PARAMOUNT.

The conviction of most people who will carefully read the decision of the State Supreme Court in the Indian Creek Valley water case, as published in full in The Courier on Saturday, will certainly be that protection of the public interests is, as the court expresses it, the "single equitable principle" involved in the matter at issue.

In the court's judgment the fact has been established that the stream has been polluted which, because of the public use that is being made of the waters, constitutes "an enjoinable nuisance."

Broadly stated the concept of the court is that this nuisance must be abated because the interests of the public, as involved in the general health and well being of the community, must be regarded as of paramount importance. This view makes the interests of the coal mining companies in the Valley of secondard importance. In other words, the right of the Mountain Water Supply Company to appropriate the water of Indian Creek, and distribute it free of contamination by mine drainage for public use, is definitely established in law as superior to the right of the coal companies to drain their mines into that stream.

That being the situation created by the court's decision, from which no appeal can be taken, the problem confronting the [illegible] provide means of taking care of their mine drainage in such a way that it will not enter Indian Creek at a point above the Mountain Water Supply Company's dam at Mill Run Junction. This will, of necessity, involve a heavy expense and place so serious a handicap upon coal mining in the Valley as to make competition with other districts difficult and, in some cases, practically impossible.

This is a hard condition to impose upon an industry in the course of development in a new section, but it is now inescapable. The legislature has conferred extraordinary powers on water companies which, as interpreted by the court of last resort, are confirmed as necessary in the protection of the public interests when balanced against mere personal inconvenience.

As to the precise equity of the decision differences of opinion will be held, but they will not alter the situation or in any sense relieve the coal industry of Pennsylvania of the most recent burden laid upon it.

AMENDMENT "D."

The Amendment to the State Constitution proposed by Joint Resolution "D" of the General Assembly at the last session, and to be voted upon at the November election, will, if approved, authorize the State of Pennsylvania to issue bonds to the amount of $25,000,000 "for the purpose of acquiring land in the state for forest purposes."

On the general proposition of extending the forest preserves and their conservation, the people of the state are in entire sympathy and accord, recognizing, as they do, the great economic value to future generations and to the industries of the state. But concerning the desirability or necessity of increasing the public debt by so large a sum as $25,000,000 at this time, there is not the same unanimity of opinion.

The Legislature has never been unwilling to authorize appropriations for additions to the forest reserves from time to time as the available funds permitted. There is no present likelihood that this policy will not be followed in the future. For that reason many people who are earnest advocates of forest conservation are not disposed to the view that it is wise to authorize a large sum of money, to be obtained through the sale of bonds, by means of which the forest preserves can be enlarged to a vast acreage by numerous purchases of land within a short period of time.

Such a policy is not in the interests of a lessened expenditure of public funds nor in a reduction of the cost of maintaining the state government. Revenue in addition to that now provided would have to be provided from the taxpayers—the only available source—with which to provide interest on the bonds and a sinking fund for their retirement. Relieved of the necessity to make appropriations for the purchase of forest lands the Legislature could conceivably regard the amount heretofore set aside for that purpose as available for some other purpose. The appropriations would probably be as large as usual while the cost of government would be increased by the amount necessary to carry the bonds to maturity.

The state's major obligation at this time is to provide the people with a completed system of improved highways. Those living along the 5,000 miles of dirt roads have a right to first consideration in any project of public improvements. They are paying in taxes their proportionate share necessary to retire a total of $100,000,000 in highway bonds but are yet without a foot of improved road being available for their use.

The state is expending the second $50,000,000 in highway building but that will be exhausted before the state "is out of the mud." To say the least it would be unfair in the meantime to place upon taxpayers the additional burden of $25,000,000 bonds for the purchase of forest lands.

Contrasted with larger forest preserves larger mileage of good roads is much the greater immediate need, although both make provision for the future.

Lester Mopps has been out of school for nigh on two years an' he can't even play a saxophone.

No matter how much money a woman's got she can't look up-to-date unless she's got th' nerve.

We can't be a good an' exemplary citizen an' git any publicity.

Wherever ther's a "lifer" ther's hope.

What's th' world comin' to? Mrs. Lafe Bud has received a letter from a storekeeper demandin' t' know why she hadn' charged anything durin' th' month o' August.

We've noticed another thing about a Ford driver—no matter what sort of a crash he gits into he never gits out t' see what th' damage is.

Jack Dempsey is havin' his nose remounted for his weddin', an' we wonder if his betrothed is goin' t' be like other girls an' let her teeth go till after she's married?

Th' less a feller's used to th' more finished kicker he is.

Pitchin' hay on a farm after makin' your roll in town don't count.

Lafe Bud advertises his new house for sale, "absolutely modern, three rooms, kitchen, garage an' bedroom."

BYERS' SEVEN 180-DAY HOGS PASS TON MARK

That records can be made in Fayette county was conclusively proven when T. B. Byers of Vanderbilt produced better than one-ton of pork from one litter of seven pigs in 180 days.

Last spring when seven breeders of pure bred Poland China hogs became members of the Keystone Ton Litter Club which, organization functions state-wide there was little thought that it was even possible to produce anywhere near a ton of pork with less than eight pigs. This fact was borne out through the experience of pork raisers through the corn belt when not until last year had as few as eight pigs in one litter made the goal, yet it remained for Mr. Byers to prove the ability of Poland China to make such a phenomenal gain. A record which is a United States record is not achieved without special effort and Mr. Byers produced his litter under the McClean county system of raising hogs and the sanitary precautions in this system proved that a maximum gain could not be obtained unless a proper system of feeding and management has been adopted.

The uniformity of this litter is very striking when it is discovered that the heaviest was but 16 pounds heavier than the lightest. The heaviest pig weighed 299 pounds and the others coming down the line until the 283-pound pig passed over the scales.

J. M. Vail of State College weighed the pigs Friday. Frank Arnold was the local representative, making the weights official.

This was Mr. Byers' first opportunity to produce a ton of pork. However, he hopes to come through next year with a larger litter with phenomenal weights again.

PENSIONS AND INCREASES FOR FAYETTE PEOPLE

During the past month Congressman S. A. Kendall has assisted the following people in securing pensions and increases:

Samuel S. Clark, Connellsville, $18 per month from July 23, 1924.

Elizabeth M. Honsaker, widow of David Honsaker, $30 per month. She will receive $180 back pension.

John E. Trimble, South Connellsville, $15 per month from May 13 and $12 back pension.

Calvin U. Engle, Elk Lick, $15 per month from June and $45 back pay.

Irvin J. Engle, Elk Lick, $18 per month and $72 back pay.

Cora B. Sullivan, widow of Frank Sullivan of Uniontown, $12 per month from March 12, 1917 and $20 per month from September 1, 1922. She received $800 back pension. Mr. Sullivan died on September 19.

John W. James, Meyersdale, increase to $72 from June 25, 1924. He will receive more than $50 back pension.

Jonas Hershberger, Scalp Level, increase to $72 from July 28 and $30 back pay.

William Davis, Listonburg, increase to $72 from July 17, 1924, and more than $30 back pension.

Jesse Murphy, Perrypolis. Increase to $18 from June 4.

Lydia M. Collins, widow of Isaiah Collins of Ohiopyle, $30 from January 21. She will receive more than $250 back pension.

Rufus Hinebaugh, Somerfield, increase to $72 from March 18 and more than $100 back pay.

CHILD KILLED BY TRUCK AT ALLISON

One dead, two injured and several other persons suffering from shock and bruises, is the toll taken over the week-end in Fayette county by automobiles and trucks.

Sereno Mattea, six yeras old, of Allison, was instantly killed when a heavy truck said to have been driven by George Fulgenetta of Brownsville passed over his body as it turned around near the lad's home.

The injured:

Miss Filemina Comfort, 21, of Buffington sustained a fractured collar bone as result of being struck by an automobile while walking along the road near her home. She is in the Uniontown Hospital.

Robert Miller, 22, colored, of Thompson No. 1 suffered a fracture of his left leg as a result of being struck by an automobile while walking along a road near Thompson.

Pheasants to Be Kept at Scottdale Over the Winter

SCOTTDALE, Oct. 4.—"Shorty" McKee, as his friends of Browntown know him, will next winter keep the 48 pheasants received Wednesday by the Mount Pleasant Hunting and Fishing Association at his home here. Last year the association received 65 birds along the middle of September and they were kept at the McKee home over the winter months.

The birds received last year were not nearly so thrifty looking as those received this year. They were fed more than 600 pounds of scratch feed, besides corn and other green food. But when spring came and time to liberate the birds, Mr. McKee had every one in good trim, while others that had kept birds lost as many as 18 of their flocks. Mr. McKee was complimented on their condition. He says that this year's birds are little more than half grown and much better looking than those received last year.

Looking Backward

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1884.

The coke trade is about the same, no improvement being recorded. Shipments are 125 cars a day. With returns of normal conditions in the iron trade it is expected the price will rise to $1.50 per ton.

W. A. Clarke, the Montana silver king, is negotiating with J. W. Moore for the purchase of coke interests in the Redstone and Pleasant Unity districts.

Samuel Koener, German township farmer, is shot and killed by Sibbett Triplett, a detective employed to investigate mysterious burning of several barns. The men quarreled after Koener had accused Triplett of trying to implicate him in the arson charges.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. O'Neil return from Europe and leave on a visit to Buffalo.

In a collision between a freight train and a coke train at Hunker D. R. Layton of Derry is killed and Charles Springer severely injured. Fire following the wreck causes a loss of $2,000.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1894.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending October 13 shows a total of 15,574 ovens in the region of which 13,036 are in blast and 2,538 idle, with a total estimated production of 142,589 tons. Prices are: Furnace, $1; foundry, $1.15; crushed, $1.40.

Engineer H. M. Kephart is a candidate for assembly on the Republican ticket.

Nettie Shelton, two years old, daughter of Robert Shelton of New Haven, is burned to death at the home of her grandfather, John Reagan, when she spills kerosene over her clothes and goes too near a stove.

For the seventh time in two years thieves break into the store of the Connellsville Machine & Car Supply Company. Little is secured.

Council considers a plan to grade Cottage avenue, the hospital having secured an appropriation for improvements to this property as soon as a grade is established.

Brick work for a new six-room school building at Gibson is begun.

Robert Norris' new home in South Pittsburg street is about completed.

John Dixon and Thomas Mahon are removing trees that formerly comprised an orchard on their property between Arch and Acme streets.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1904.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending October 8, shows a total of 23,330 ovens in the region of which 18,403 are in blast and 4,927 idle, with a total estimated production of 218,003 tons.

The Citizens National Bank celebrates its second anniversary.

Henry Goldsmith enters suit against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for $20,000 damages for the death of his son, Edison, who is killed in the Duquesne wreck.

Dr. J. B. Enos dies at Charleroi.

W. A. Smith, waving a flaming schedule, stops a runaway horse which was caught on a trestle at Davidson and averts a wreck.

After five years as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Scottdale, Rev. C. L. E. Cartwright is again called by this congregation.

Fred Helms of South Connellsville returns after an absence of nearly nine months. He was expected home from the Philippines many months ago but failed to arrive.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherrick Wilson of Gilmore's Mill celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

John Irwin buys the interest of James Donnelly in the shoe firm of Donnelly & Irwin and will conduct the business himself.

J. B. Yoke, general manager of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad celebrates his twenty-first anniversary with that road. He began as a dispatcher.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1904.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending October 10, shows a total of 37,955 ovens in the region of which 19,220 are in blast and 18,735 idle, with a total estimated production of 240,110 tons. Prices are: Furnace, $1.65; foundry, $2.25.

Miss Jane Hood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hood, is married to Matthew Stanley Quay Lyon of Pittsburg.

Members of the United Brethren Church hold a reception for the new pastor, Rev. J. A. Showers, and his family.

Miss Elizabeth Clemens and Freeman Pyle are married at the United Presbyterian parsonage by Rev. W. J. Everhart.

Rev. W. B. Purnell is installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Dawson.

Thomas Cullen dies at Ellsworth and is buried at Dawson.

John A. Breakiron, 24, dies at Dunbar.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Jane Ann Read and Peter Charles Smitley, both of Dunbar, by T. M. Gladden.

Word is received of the death at Scranton of Mrs. E. S. Doud, mother of Mrs. F. H. Leisenring, formerly of Connellsville, now of Mauch Chunk.

Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran gives a reception and dinner at Linden Hall in honor of Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Baum.

Professor Warren Douglas, head of a string of Douglas Business Colleges, one of which is in Connellsville, dies in McKeesport at the age of 64.

James S. Lenhart, 76, is found dead at Brownsville.

Miss Mary Mowery and Conley J. Quinn are married in Pittsburg. The bride is a cousin of the Misses Cominskey of Connellsville.

W. S. Schenck, an employe of the Baltimore & Ohio, goes to Old Point Comfort, Va., for the benefit of his health following an attack of pneumonia.

James W. Conway, 60 years old, an employe of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Cumberland, and father of W. A. Conway of Connellsville, dies suddenly at Cumberland.

Joseph T. Randle, night superintendent at the Old Meadow Mill at Scottdale, has his foot crushed when a 75-pound iron bar falls on it.

A thousand Mongolian pheasants are liberated in the Indian Creek Valley by the Killarney Game Breeders' Association.

The county board of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Ancient Order of Hibernians elects the following officers: President, Mrs. Mary Connelly, Connellsville; vice-president, Mrs. Mary Dailey of Connellsville; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary Pritchard of Connellsville; treasurer, Mrs. Lena Hagan of Uniontown; mistress-at-arms, Miss Margaret McGivern of Connellsville.

Emmet Colling and Isaac Ross, Uniontown painters, are injured when a scaffold drops under the Main street bridge, hurling them 30 feet to the Baltimore & Ohio tracks.

How About the Taxes?

Harrisburg Telegraph.

People who are tempted to vote for the third party candidates, who advocate government ownership of railroads, should remember that the roads pay taxes to the amount of $245,000,000 a year.

This, of course, is ultimately paid by shippers, but it is one of the sources of revenue of states, counties and cities.

If the government takes over the railroads, the property will then be non-taxable. It will be well for the people of each state to ascertain how much they are now collecting from the railroads in the form of state, county, city, school district and road district taxes and then figure by what means they will raise a similar amount of money if that source be cut off.

Of course, a lot of the tax will be raised on farm and city property. That will mean a heavier tax on the farmers and higher rents in the cities to make up for the additional tax.

In addition to that, if past experience is any guide, the railroads would be operated by the government at a loss, which would mean an additional Federal tax to make up the deficit.

Government ownership of railroads is not merely a sentimental, an emotional, a socialist problem—it is a question of good business to which commonsense must be devoted.

This is a good time to get down to brass tacks, as General Dawes would say. If you advocate government ownership of railroads, how do you expect your state, county and city to raise the taxes thus cut off? Answer that question before you vote the radical ticket.

A man who lived as useful a life in a community as Dr. A. W. Strickler of Scottdale, and who was in all things an ideal citizen and leader in his profession and in all good works, cannot be called in death without creating a sense of loss that can never be fully supplied.

Even if it is constructed of words the dam the State Supreme Court has built in the Indian Creek Valley is as permanent and secure as the concrete structure at Mill Run Junction.

Certain things indicate that there are persons in town who aspire to the office of police censor, with all the perquisites, privileges and immunities thereunto appertaining.

Are the gasoline manufacturers in league with the automobile builders to boost car buying by offering bargains in gasoline?

Moving cars from the storage tracks by the hudreds has more than the appearance of business improvement. It is proof that it is actually on the way.

—going to press!

The Bell Telephone Directory is about to go to press.

Arrange *now* at the Business Office for new listings and changes in present listings.

Place your directory advertising without delay.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Council Endorses Movement For New Bridge Over Yough River at South Connellsville

Resolution Adopted Approving Petitions to Be Presented to Grand Jury.

MEMBERS ARE ALL FOR IT

Washington Herd and W. S. Trevitt Appear Before Solons in Behalf of Project; Will Cut Route to Uniontown and Remove Seven Crossings.

Connellsville Council went on record, at a meeting Monday evening, as heartily endorsing the proposed bridge over the Youghiogheny River at South Connellsville, petitions for which are now in circulation for presentation to the grand jury of the December term of court, which under an order of court issued today, will meet the last Monday of November.

"Resolved that Council go on record as willing to coöperate with South Connellsville and Dunbar," the resolution, offered by R. L. Berg, read. It had the unanimous approval of the members of Council, all of whom spoke in favor of such a new route between Connellsville and Uniontown.

Washington Herd and W. S. Trevitt, the latter president of the organization formed to foster the movement, appeared before Council to ask that its support be given.

Mr. Herd asked that Council name a committee, as has been done by South Connellsville and Dunbar councils, to coöperate and to act in behalf of the people of Connellsville. Mr. Herd said the proposed route will cut three miles from the distance between Connellsville and Uniontown and at the same time eliminate seven grade crossings. He said he felt that Connellsville, South Connellsville and Dunbar deserve the expenditure that will be necessary for the bridge, which estimated at close to a million dollars. He said a county official, County Treasurer W. C. Smith, had informed him that it was probable that there would be 20 times as much traffic over a bridge over the river at South Connellsville as over the bridge at Masontown. Mr. Herd said he understood that in the near future the county will find it necessary to float a bond issue and suggested that the bridge project be included in this.

Getting together of Connellsville and the towns of the region in behalf of the bridge is necessary if this end of the county is to get an improvement of this kind, Mr. Trevitt said. He said it has become necessary to find some means of handling the traffic that now goes over the Crawford avenue bridge. "The bridge is not adequate today. What will it be five years from now?" he said. Asserting that the north end of Fayette county has gotten "nothing in the last 20 years," Mr. Trevitt said it is high time the people are getting together and making a concerted demand.

Replying to the visiting spokesmen, Councilman Berg called attention to the traffic over the present bridge which has made it already inadequate. "The thing to do is to get together and show them we're going to have something here or we'll put in somebody who will give something," he said.

Mr. Berg suggested that it might be well to call a public meeting, but no action was taken on this. There may be later, for an effort will be made to line up the Youghiogheny Automobile Club, the Kiwanis Club and the Rotary Club.

Other members of council spoke favorably.

While there was mention of widening the present bridge, Councilman Jesse A. Cypher declared that a new bridge is the proper solution and at the place that has been suggested.

CHARLES D. SANTEE NEW CHIEF DETECTIVE FOR FAYETTE COUNTY

Charles D. Santee of Allentown, Lehigh county, was formally sworn in as county detective of Fayette county at a special session of court Wednesday, Oct. 1, at which Judges J. Q. Van Swearingen and E. H. Reppert sitting. He at once entered upon his duties. He succeeds Attorney Wade K. Newell of Mill Run, who has been acting since the retirement of Anthony W. Bell, Jr., following a disagreement with District Attorney Edward D. Brown.

Mr. Newell returns to his former post, indictment clerk, which he also had been filling while serving as county detective.

Mr. Santee comes from an old established family at Allentown where he was born and reared. He attended the Allentown public schools and saw service in the World War. He served with the state constabulary of Pennsylvania for a number of years and brings to he office he has just assumed a store of knowledge that will be of great assistance in the arduous tasks confronting Fayette's chief peace officer. He is well equipped to fulfill the duties and Mr. Santee asks the hearty coöperation of every Fayette county peace official. Any one desirous of getting the county detective's office call Bell 1449, Uniontown.

Street Improvement Progresses.

Construction of the curbing of Highland avenue has been completed and stone for the base is being crushed. The Second Ward will have two newly improved thoroughfares in a short time when Highland avenue and West Murphy avenue, both under construction now, are completed.

BRIDGE BOOSTER ORGANIZATION IS PUT IN MOTION

South Connellsville and Dunbar Join Hands; Want Outside Assistance.

W. S. TREVITT PRESIDENT

Every Effort Will Be Made to Convince Grand Jury New Highway to Uniontown, Eliminating Grade Crossings, Has Become Necessity.

A group of enthusiastic men of South Connellsville and Dunbar boroughs, with the one aim of opening up a direct route from the east to the west via those boroughs by the erection of a bridge across the Youghiogheny River at South Connellsville, met in the borough hall there Friday night and took the first steps towards getting the big project under way.

Preliminary plans have already been completed by some of the prime movers in the project, W. S. Trevitt, Washington Herd, David Wertheimer and J. S. Dowds. The petitions have already been placed in circulation, an attorney has been retained, and an engineer will draw up plans of the present Connellsville-to-Uniontown route and the new proposed one, showing the advantages of the latter.

Friday night's meeting was for the purpose of forming an organization to get squarely back of the movement and push it through to a final decision. Never was a time more opportune than right now, was the sentiment of the committee. About 30 persons attended the session, practically the entire coalmanic bodies of both boroughs being present.

Mr. Herd acted as temporary chairman and relinquished the chair following the election of Mr. Trevitt. J. S. Dowds was elected permanent secretary and David Wertheimer, permanent treasurer. A committee of three from each council composes the remainder of the bridge organization. Those from Dunbar are B. T. Warne, W.C. Jacobs and W. S. Muir. South Connellsville's representatives are G. W. Snyder, W. H. Moorman and G. F. Burkhardt.

"We are going to take into Uniontown the biggest petition that was ever presented there for anything," Mr. Trevitt declared. "We have never had anything here for years and we are never going to get anything unless we fight for it. We are going to show that a bridge across the river here will eliminate seven or eight dangerous grade crossings on the present route."

South Connellsville council had contributed $100 to the fund, Mr. Trevitt said. The remainder of the amount needed to finance the project which will be close to $700, will be secured through public subscription of those interested. Petitions for signers are being circulated at Mount Braddock, Dunbar, South Connellsville and Everson. It is expected 5,000 to 6,000 names will be affixed to these papers before they are presented in court.

It was pointed out that the Connellsville bridge was becoming inadequate to handle the traffic. Street cars cross it every seven minutes, and and with automobiles increasing every year remedial steps will soon be needed there, it was held.

Attention was called to the fact that it was likely the county commissioners will say they do not have the money to build such a bridge. The petitioners intend to make their demand so strong that an effort will have to be made to find the funds. Connellsville, it was believed will stand behind the movement as a possible relief for the congestion which now chokes its streets.

Dunbar and South Connellsville were pictured as little towns unable to expand because they were "in a hole" with only a single outlet, hampering spread. Another remark was to the effect that for every vehicle that passes over the Masontown bridge, recently built, 10 will pass over the proposed structure.

Mr. Trevitt said he and Burgess W. G. Keffer were going to get the name of every taxpayer in South Connellsville on the petition by making a house-to-house canvass. Dunbar already has about 100 signers, it was reported.

"We are going to show the grand jury that we want this bridge and really need it," Mr. Trevitt said. "The trestle will be 961 feet long and cost some money, but we are going after it and won't be denied."

An effort to interest the Youghiogheny Automobile Club, Connellsville Council, the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs will be made.

Another meeting, to hear reports on how the circulation of the petitions is going on, will be held on Friday, October 10, at Wertheimer Garage in Green street.

Army Inspector Pleased With Howitzer Co.

Forty-three members and two officers of the Howitzer Company were present Thursday evening at the State Armory for regular weekly drill.

Sergeant Skipper, Regular Army inspector, stationed at Mount Pleasant, was present and expressed himself as being very much pleased with the way the company drilled.

FAYETTE COUNTY GRAND JURY WILL ASSEMBLE WEEK BEFORE OPENING OF EACH COURT TERM

Order Issued Today in Uniontown Effective in November.

Will Relieve Congestion That Now Has to Be Contended With.

By an order made today, the time of the meeting of the Fayette county grand jury was changed from the first day of the regular term to the last Monday of the month preceding the term. By this change the work of the grand jury will be done during the week immediately preceding the commencement of the term, instead of during the first week of the term. In this way the crowding, congestion and confusion which have heretofore marked the first week of the term, caused by the meeting of the grand jury and the trying of cases at the same time, will be avoided. The large court room can be used for assembling prosecutors and witnesses and they can be called therefrom to the grand jury room on the same floor as needed.

The force of the district attorney's office will be able, by reason of having the grand jury business as the only thing to look after during the week, to organize the work and push it through in a systematic way, so as to get the business of the grand jury expeditiously transacted.

This will also aid in making out the trial lists, as the district attorney will be able to eliminate therefrom such cases as the grand jury ignores.

It will be practicable to arrange for daily lists not only of trials but of cases to be presented to the grand jury, and witnesses can be summoned accordingly.

It is believed that this plan will not only greatly expedite business, but will be much more satisfactory to attorneys, and will also be more economical.

Conditions under which the grand jury and district attorney have been laboring, meeting in a small room on the third floor of the courthouse, and calling witnesses from the corridor below, have been most unsatisfactory, while the resulting crowds, congestion and confusion have retarded the conduct of trials and have been equally unsatisfactory to the courts, the attorneys and all concerned.

In other counties of the State where this plan is followed it has given great satisfaction.

The order made by the court is as follows:

"And now, September 30, 1924, it is directed that until otherwise ordered the grand jury shall be summoned in the same manner as required under existing laws to meet and shall meet one week prior to the times fixed for holding the regular terms of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, and of courts of quarter sessions of the peace, that is to say, on the last Monday of November, 1924, and the last Mondays of February, May, August and November of each year thereafter, and it shall be the duty of aldermen and justices of the peace to make, on the days fixed as aforesaid for the meeting of the grand jury, all such returns to the said courts as they are required to make under existing laws.

"And it is further ordered that the clerk of the said courts shall cause this order to be published in not less than two newspapers in the said county and judicial district at least 30 days before the last Monday of November, 1924, and shall also mail to each constable, alderman and justice of the peace of the said county a copy of this order."

RUNNING WITH 'ANOTHER WOMAN' COSTS COP JOB

This Is Explanation of Chief Murphy on Dismissal of Patrolman L. S. Hicks.

Following charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, preferred against him by Chief of Police P. M. Murphy, and to which he pleaded guilty before Mayor C. C. Mitchell, Patrolman L. S. Hicks resigned from the city police force, effective immediately. He later charged he had been "framed" by a fellow officer, H. C. Omach, and this morning endeavored to withdraw his resignation to stand trial, which Monday he had waived.

The upheaval in the police ranks, according to Chief Murphy, did not result from a "frame-up" against Hicks, however, but because of the officer's own actions since he became a member of the force. The chief charges that the man, who is married and has a child, has been "running around" with a married woman, pretending to be on duty, while his wife waited for him at home.

"I ordered Omach, in the presence of the mayor," said Chief Murphy, "to go with Hicks on the party (automobile) to Mount Pleasant Saturday night. I called Policeman Jones there on the 'phone and told him to arrest them if necessary. Then, to make sure there would be no slip, I sent Officer Keller over. Jones was taking them to the lock-up when Keller arrived and made his plea for them."

Continuing with his explanation of the case the chief said:

"I have called Hicks in before for the same reasons but he always lied out. While I knew he was lying I did not have the evidence to prove it. I didn't want an officer on my police force who would neglect his wife and family to spend his money, which isn't very plentiful from the salary he draws, on another woman. It became necessary for me to use my own methods and when the party was suggested I instructed Omach to go.

"In this office yesterday morning Hicks pleaded guilty to every charge and admitted he had done wrong. He was advised that if he were not guilty he should stand trial. Instead he asked that he be allowed to resign."

Hicks' hearing before Mayor Mitchell followed an automobile party to Mount Pleasant Saturday night. Members were Hicks' friend, Officer Omach and a Miss Stillwagon. There they went to a restaurant and when the order was given a borough officer walked in and placed them under arrest.

These facts were brought out when Hicks faced his superiors. He didn't deny them, according to Chief Murphy's statements, but admitted his guilt, waiving a hearing.

This morning Hicks appeared at the police station. He said he desired to withdraw his resignation and stand trial. The chief informed him he had lost the opportunity to do so by declining yesterday.

The discharged officer wanted to know why Omach wasn't given the same treatment.

"Because I ordered him to go with you," said Chief Murphy. "I issued those orders in this office in the presence of the mayor. Now get out, and don't come around here again. Turn in your equipment today or I'll arrest you for larceny by bailee."

The chief said the matter had not been noised around because of Hicks' request that he be allowed to resign to escape publicity. All the facts given out previous to today, he said, were announced by Hicks himself.

Men in Bridge Plot Freed.

Four Somerset County men, convicted of malicious injury, were granted pardons by the State Board of Pardons on Thursday. The men, Mike Kulchek, Alfred Ramsell, John Laptuka and Clementi Acetelli, were convicted to blowing up a bridge of the Hillman Coal Company at Jerome during the coal strike.

DICKERSON RUN MAN ARRESTED IN MOONSHINE RAID

Constable Jerry Biltenour of Vanderbilt, Earl Jobes of Dunbar township and Walter Brown of Connellsville made two raids on moonshiners Saturday. About 2:30 o'clock they made a call on "Shorty" Newcomer's store at the end of the street car line at Dickerson Run where they confiscated a half a gallon of moonshine. Newcomer was taken to the county jail in default of $1,000 bail.

A raid on a Trotter family netted three and one-half gallons of moonshine but the "man of the house" could not be found by the authorities. Only the women were at the house. The liquor was taken and the officials are looking for the tenant.

NEW SYSTEM FOR DECIDING COUNTY DEBATING HONORS

Averages at End of Term Will Decide Winners in Interhigh Events.

CONTESTS OPEN MARCH 2

Debate Stands Out as Most Interesting on List; Question for Discussion Is Whether Nation Should Maintain Big Navy or One for Policing Only.

The Fayette county interhigh school literary contests, conducted by the Fayette County School Directors Association, will be resumed March 2 with a select oration contest at Belle Vernon. This will be the third annual contest. Last year seven high schools in the county took part. This year more are expected to participate.

The debate still holds sway as the most important of the contests. For the first two years that the contests were held, Dunbar Township High School won the debating championship of the county. This year, instead of deciding the winner by an elimination process, the officials in charge of the literary work will arrange a schedule for the high school that will conform with a baseball schedule. The high school having the best average at the end of the year, after contesting all of the opposing high school teams, will be the winner.

The question to be debated is: "Resolved, That the United States Should Maintain a Navy of Sufficient Strength for Police Duty Only, Regardless of the Policy of Other Nations." The first debate will be held on March 6. The schedule will be arranged later.

The other contests, which will be held under the old rules, are:

Reading, at Dunbar Township High School on March 9; original oration, Perry Township High School on March 16; eighth grade reading contest, at German Township High School on March 23.

The last named is a new contest. Only eighth grade pupils are eligible in this. A silver loving cup, of which John S. Carroll, county superintendent of schools, is donor, will be given to the winner. Scholarships and silver trophies will be given to the other winners as in previous years.

Dr. Hall, formerly of the University of Cincinnati, author of supervised studies, now director of field extension and educational expansion in the University of Pittsburg, will be advisor for the directors association.

First Baby is Girl.

Word was received here today of the birth of a daughter, the first in the family, to Mr. and Mrs. Marion E. Light at their Toledo, Ohio, home. Mrs. Light, before her marriage, was Miss Alice McKevitt of this place.

Undergoes Operation.

Charles Groves of Smock underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Connellsville State Hospital this morning.

Read The Weekly Courier.

TEAM CAPTAINS SELECTED FOR S. A. CANVASS

Chairman John Davis Issues Call for All to Meet Thursday Evening.

MAKE UP LISTS THEN

John Davis, campaign chairman for the Salvation Army's appeal for funds to carry on its work, to be made October 12 to 18, has named the following team captains, who are asked to meet Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Room 303, Title & Trust Building:

First Ward—Peter R. Weimer.
Second Ward—W. R. Long.
Third Ward—Charles E. Carson.
Fourth Ward—Arthur R. Boyer.
Fifth Ward—Clyde W. Downs.
Sixth Ward—James McCairns.
Seventh Ward—William E. DeBolt.
South Connellsville—Glenn Cadwallader and J. E. Shirey.
Connellsville Township No. 1—Mansfield E. Frazee.
Connellsville Township No. 2—John G. Haynes.
Snydertown—A. E. Dumbauld.
Dawson—Dr. Harry J. Bell.
Vanderbilt—W. A. Coegrove.
Leisenring No. 1—H. E. Mason.
Dunbar—E. L. Schelbaer.
Trotter—Benton Boyd.

The captains for Leisenring No. 3 and other outlying sections will be named later.

Chairman Davis asks that every captain meet in his office, 303 Title & Trust Building, Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. At this time team members will be announced and plans in general for the drive discussed.

BOY ILL, OFFICER THINKS HE'S DRUNK AND ARRESTS HIM

Asserting that Patrolman W. H. Michaels of the city police force had only done what he deemed his duty, but that he might possibly have used some better judgment, Chief P. M. Murphy Tuesday denied any charge had been brought against John Dom, 17 years old, son of Mrs. Catherine Dom, postmistress at Dawson, taken from a West Penn street car here Saturday night.

The youth, a member of the Connellsville High School football team was injured in the game against Mount Pleasant here Saturday. He was attended by a physician and felt recovered. He ate a lunch at a restaurant and then went to the West Penn street car station to go home. Boarding the car he became ill and thrust his head out of a window as he vomited. Patrolman Michaels saw the act and took the lad from the car, accusing him of being drunk. The boy protested that he was ill but the officer said he could explain that to the chief.

At the police station Chief Murphy said it took only a few minutes for him to ascertain the officer had erred in believing the boy drunk. He said he advised the youth to get home at once, and detained him no longer.

Mrs. Dom and relatives of the boy are very indignant over the arrest. Mrs. Dom says the chief talked to her in a discourteous manner when she called to find out the nature of the charge against her son. The lad is broken up over the affair, it is said, and relatives propose to sift the matter.

The youth is a nephew of Judge Dom of Greensburg and Mrs. Anna Ogden of the same place, who is a member of the Republican Women's Club.

The chief said that possibly Michaels didn't use much discretion in taking young Dom from the car, but added that the officer only meant to do his duty. The police head remarked that he couldn't give brains to his men but as long as they tried to do what they thought was right he had to stand up for them.

Supposed Customer Dashes Out of Hyatt Jewelry Store With Gems Worth $1,000

Three diamond rings, with a total value of approximately $1,000, were stolen from the jewelry store of C. M. Hyatt in North Pittsburg street Saturday night by a young man, who, representing himself as a prospective purchaser, secured three of them from the cases and then dashed through the door into the crowded street, where he was quickly lost to sight. Police were notified but no clues to his whereabouts have been uncovered.

The robber had paid two previous visits to the store. He told Mr. Hyatt who waited on him, that his name was Stone and he was acting as an agent for the employes of the Second National Bank, who intended to purchase a ring for J. A. Armstrong, the cashier.

The thief first visited the store early in the evening. He looked at the rings and said he would return later. He reappeared and looked over the rings he had been shown a short time before. Again he said he would return and about 8:15 o'clock he hurried into the store, hatless. He then told the story about the ring being purchased for Mr. Armstrong. He had a number of bills in his hand and said he did not desire to pay more than $450. Apparently unable to decide which of three rings he wanted he suggested that he be allowed to take them to the bank to permit the "boys" to select the one they wanted.

Mr. Hyatt said it would be preferable for the "boys" to appear at the store. The stranger had the rings in his hand. He dashed for the door and before other persons in the store knew what had happened he was gone.

Mr. Hyatt could not pursue him quickly as he was behind the counter and the time it required for him to get out of the aisle gave the robber the necessary start. Three other clerks in the store were waiting on customers at the time.

Mrs. Hyatt, waiting on a customer, was not behind the counter, and the thief had to pass her to get to the street. His action was so swift, however, that he was gone before she realized his intent.

Likins, Manager of American Party Campaign, Is Banished From Membership in K. K. K.

W. M. Likins, editor of the Uniontown Watchman, campaign manager for Judge Gilbert O. Nations, American party candidate for President, and prominent in the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in this section, has been unceremoniously banished from the hooded order by the power and authority vested in H. W. Evans, imperial wizard.

The official decree of banishment, which Likins reproduces in his paper, is addressed: "To all genii, grand dragons and hydras, great titans and furies, giants, imperial representatives, king kleagles and kleagles, exalted cyclops and terrors, and to all citizens of the Invisible Empire, in the name of the Valiant and Venerated Dead."

Likins, described as "a member of the Uniontown Provis-ion-al Klan, Realm of Pennsylvania," is declared to have been "guilty of the violation of his oath of allegiance, in that he did wilfully and knowingly violate the laws and principles of our order."

For this offense he is banished from membership in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., and deprived "of all rights to appear before any duly authorized Chartered or Provisional Klan body throughout the bounds of the Invisible Empire."

He is, however, accorded the privilege of appealing to the Imperial Kloncilium within 90 days, in default of which the decree "automatically becomes final."

This decree is declared to have been "done in the executive chamber of his lordship, the Imperial Wizard, in the Imperial City of Atlanta, Commonwealth of Georgia, on this the Eighth Day of the Ninth Month of the year of our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-four, and on the Deadly Day of the Weeping Week of the Furious Month, AK-LVLLL."

Notice of his banishment has stirred Likins to bitter denunciation of the Klan, in which he refers to the Imperial Wizard as "that sweet smelling fraud, Hiram W. Evans." He makes several strong accusations and calls upon all members of the Klan to withhold payment of dues. He declares "the whole thing will be aired," and promises to make "such astounding revelations as will shake the whole country." He will neither ask nor give quarter "in cleaning out the rogues from the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, he says.

Ten Ministers to Hold Rally November 12 at The Christian Church

Ten ministers of the Disciples of Christ, representing the United Christian Missionary Society, will visit Connellsville on November 12, in addition to a team made up of a national secretary and a missionary which will be in charge of what is to be one of the nation-wide rallies of the church.

Connellsville will be the gathering place for Christian churches of several counties, the pastor, Rev. George Walker Buckner, was informed in a letter from F. W. Burnham, president of the society.

The matter was laid before the official board at a special meeting after the Sunday morning service and approved.

The object, the letter to Mr. Buckner sets forth, is to present in a comprehensive manner the whole work and program of the United Christian Missionary Society. Each of the 10 ministers will make a seven-minute address covering some phase, at home or in the foreign fields.

No Columbus Celebration.

No plans have been made for observance of Columbus Day in Connellsville, it was said today. There will be celebrations in Uniontown and at Brownsville.

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DR. A. W. STRICKLER OF SCOTTDALE IS CALLED BY DEATH

Well-Known Physician Had Been Confined to Room by Illness for Two Years.

PRACTICED FOR 45 YEARS

SCOTTDALE, Oct. 1—Dr A. W Strickler died at his home in Chestnut street, Tuesday night at 11 15, after an illness lasting over two years, and confining him to his room, during that time.

Albert William Strickler was born near West Newton, in South Huntingdon township, a son of John N and Sarah (Littell) Strickler, 77 years ago. His grandfather, Henry Strickler, was born in Fayette county in the latter part of the 18th century and died in 1856. His father, John N Strickler, was born in Tyrone township in 1814 and in 1856 bought a farm in South Huntingdon township and after two years moved back to Fayette county, where he died at the age of 44 years.

A. W. Strickler attended the schools of Tyrone township and at the age of 17 years began to read medicine with Dr. W. D. Riggs of Pennsville and followed this by graduation from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1871, and in September of that year began the practice of medicine in Broad Ford. There he remained until 1877 when he moved to Scottdale, where he was the third physician to locate, and of the older ones the last remaining one in the town. Dr Strickler was identified with the early life of the town and served on the school board and borough council a number of terms. He was a member of and organizer of the Scottdale Methodist Episcopal Church and served as a class leader steward and trustee, and always took a deep interest in religious matters. To his profession he devoted his abilities with unremitting attention and kept abreast with the best medical practice. He was a member of the county, state and American Medical societies.

In 1873 he married Mary Elizabeth Townsend, daughter of Daniel Townsend of Perryopolis. He leaves his widow and three sons and one daughter, Judson T Strickler, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Scottdale; James P Strickler, a practicing physician of Scottdale, Albert J. Strickler, assistant treasurer of the Scottdale Savings & Trust Company, and Helen V Strickler at home, and a sister, Mrs Mary Alverda Porter of Scottdale

MRS. W. L. ROBBINS CALLED BY DEATH AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Mrs. Elizabeth Vance Robbins, 71 years old, died at 12 50 o'clock this morning at the family residence, 333 East Crawford avenue. She had been ailing for 10 weeks, most of which time she was confined to her bed Mrs. Robbins was a native of Connellsville, being born and reared here. On January 17, 1871, she married William L. Robbins To the union two sons were born, both of whom survive. They are A Benton Robbins of this city and William M., of Cleveland, Ohio. Her husband also survives, in addition to a brother, Albert Murray of McKees Rocks. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and also of the auxiliary to the American Legion.

The funeral service will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2 30 o'clock at the home Rev J I Proudfit, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will officiate. Interment will be in Chestnut Hill Cemetery.

JOHN O'NEAL, FIRST LINOTYPE OPERATOR FOR COURIER, DIES

John R. O'Neal, who operated the first linotype used by The Courier, died Monday at Morgantown, W Va., at the age of 56 years Mr. O'Neil was on the composing room force of The Courier for about two years The late H. F Snyder, the owner and editor, sent him to the factory for two weeks to become acquainted with the use of the machine.

Mr. O'Neal was employed on the Morgantown New Dominion at the time of his death. He also had been on the force of the Uniontown Morning Herald and Evening Genius. He was a member of the Typographical Union at Morgantown.

Besides his wife, Mr O'Neal is survived by seven children, four brothers and three sisters

WILLIAM SMITH, FORMER FAYETTE MAN, DIES IN WEST

William Smith a former resident of Dunbar township and a veteran of the Civil War, died Saturday at Mendon Mo, according to word received here Mr Smith, who was engaged in farming left this region 40 years ago and had since been a resident of Missouri He was in his 86th year He was a brother of the late Robert M. and George Smith of Connellsville A nephew and a niece Barnett and Fannie Smith, live at Scottdale They left Monday evening for Mendon to attend the funeral

Mr. Smith's wife, Mary, who preceded him in death was a sister of Christian and I. C Smith She was a cousin of the late A. R. Stauffer of this place.

BRYSON RUSH DIES SUDDENLY AT OHIOPYLE

Bryson Rush, Ohiopyle Civil War veteran, died suddenly Friday at 12 o'clock, noon, at his home Mr Rush had just sat down to dinner when collapsed, dying instantly Heart disease was said to have been the cause Mr Rush was in his 85th year He was a member of Will F Stewart Post of the Grand Army of the Republic of Uniontown His wife died a year ago He is survived by a daughter, Mrs John Shafer of Ohiopyle and three sons

The funeral will be Monday Burial will be in Jersey Cemetery, near Confluence

CHARLES H. SEATON OF UNIONTOWN DIES FOLLOWING STROKE

Charles H. Seaton, 70 years old, vice-president of the National Bank of Fayette County, president of the Uniontown Water Company and for the last 40 years a member of the firm of Seaton & Bowman of Uniontown, died Tuesday at his country home at Chalk Hill He suffered a stroke Sunday

A sister, Mrs M. H. Bowman of Uniontown survives.

CHARLEROI GETS NEXT MEETING OF LEGION AUXILIARY

DAWSON Oct 3—The Washington-Greene-Fayette Council of the American Legion Auxiliary met in its third session at Milton I Newmyer Home at Dawson on Wednesday in an all-day session Mrs. Curtis P Brown of Uniontown organizer of the council, presided in the absence of the president, Mrs Fred Cooper of Monongahela. The following units were represented Charleroi, California, Vanderbilt Uniontown, Dunbar, Smithfield and Dawson There were 25 persons from out-of-town districts.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Charleroi on January 7 Mrs K W Scott of Waynesburg was named director of Greene county

A turkey dinner was served by the Dawson auxiliary Mrs. Roy Wilkinson and Mrs David Husband of Dawson each rendered a vocal solo, while Miss Betty Crawford, also of Dawson, gave a reading

The officers for the council will be elected at the next meeting

MELCROFT GAME LOCAL STARTS WITH MEMBERSHIP OF 46

Forty-six sportsmen of the Indian Creek Valley aligned themselves with the Fayette County Fish and Game Protective Association at an enthusiastic meeting Thursday evening at Melcroft, attended by a half dozen members from Connellsville A local was formed with C C Roberts a director and Thomas Lowe as secretary and treasurer

Talks were given by Game Protector J W Miles of South Connellsville, Harry Kuhns, David Pyle, E. S Barnes, S L. Fletcher and John D Frisbee of Connellsville

A campaign will be put on to largely increase the membership

GREENSBURG JUDGE BREAKS LONG RECORD BY DEATH SENTENCE

GREENSBURG, Oct. 3—Angelo Gelfo, convicted of murder in the first degree at the last term of criminal court for shooting his wife to death more than a year ago, was sentenced to death by Judge Dom this morning

This is the first death sentence in Westmoreland county courts in a great many years

REV. HODIL STRONG DEFENDER OF DEFENSE

Rev E A Hodil pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Uniontown, gave a thrilling and inspiring address on "Why I am an American" at Thursday's luncheon of the Connellsville Rotary Club

From the outset of his address, which was listened to with closest attention and heartily applauded, Rev Hodil made it known that he is not in sympathy with those of his clerical brethren who are opposed to the observance of National Defense Day

"If the penalty of my approval of Defense Day or participation in its observance were excommunication from the Presbyterian faith I would willingly accept it in preference to being rated as a pacificist.

"If we disbanded our army and junked our navy and destroyed other means of defense" said Rev Hodil, it would not be three months before we would be invaded by a territory grabbing nation from some quarter of the earth"

Mother Away, Boy Killed.

While visiting with her sister Mrs J A McCormick of Uniontown Mrs Walter Smith of Terra Alta, W Va received word that her son Doc 13 was killed in an automobile accident while attempting to jump from one automobile into another

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Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1923.

TO EASTERN POINTS. Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.	ORIGINATING DISTRICT Pittsburg (9)	Connellsville Westmoreland Fairmont (8)	G'burg (7)	Latrobe (6)
Baltimore, Md. (Track Delv.)	$3 24	$3 09	$2 94	$2 84
Chester, Pa. (P. R. R.)	3.24	3 09	2 94	2.84
Chester, Pa. (P & R.)	3.24	3 09	2.94	2.84
Harrisburg, Pa. (P R. R.-P & R.)	2.73	2.58	2.43	2.33
Johnstown, Pa. (B & O.)	1.39	1.39		
*Johnstown, Pa. (P R. R.)	1.64	1.64		
Lebanon, Pa. P R. R. and P & R.	2 11	1.96	1 81	1.71
New York, N. Y (42d St.)	3 49	3.34	3 19	3 09
New York, N Y. (Bklyn.)	3 62	3.47	3 32	3 22
Philadelphia	3 44	3 09	2 94	2.84
Sparrows Point	3 24	3.09	2.94	2 84
Steelton, Pa.	2.73	2.58	2 43	2 33
South Bethlehem, Pa.	3.46	3.31	3 06	2 96
Syracuse, N. Y	3 46	3.31	3 06	2 96
To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.				
Greenwich, local	3.24	3.09	2 94	2 84
Greenwich, export	2 72	2.47	2 42	2 32
South Amboy, P & R vessels	3.14	2 99	2 84	2 74
Harsimus Cove	2 79	3 04	2 89	2 79
Greenville	3.19	3 04	2 89	2.79
Canton, Balto., local	3 24	3.09	2 94	2 84
Canton, Balto., export	2.65	2.50	2.35	2.25
To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O				
St. George Floats, Bridge	3 24	3.24		
Arlington and St. George Piers	2 99	2 99		
Philadelphia, P & R., within Capes	2.84	2 84		
Philadelphia P & R., without Capes	2.57	2.57		
Curtis Bay and Balto Piers, within Capes	2 84	2 84		
Curtis Bay and Balto Piers, without Capes	2.50	2 50		

*The rate from points on the Monongahela Railway in the Fairmont group south on the Pennsylvania State line to Johnstown is $1.74 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Latrobe groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

The Connellsville rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, from points on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to shipments from points east of Sutersville, Pa., from points on the Smithfield & Masontown Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

TO WESTERN POINTS. Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.	ORIGINATING DISTRICT. Pittsburg Group (1)	Upper C'ville (2)	Lower C'ville (3)
Canton, O.	$1.59	$1 66	$1.66
Chicago, Ill.	2.09	2.09	2 09
Cleveland, O.	1.84	1.90	1.90
Columbus, O	1.89	1.95	1 95
Detroit, Mich.	2 48	2.56	2 56
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	2.68	2.68	2 68
Toledo, O	2.43	2.37	2.39
Youngstown, O.	1.34	1.32	1 42
Lake Ports	1.66	1.75	1.72
To CANADIAN RAILING POINTS.			
Buffalo, N. Y	2.36	2.39	2.39
Port Maitland, Ont.	2.34	2.39	2 39

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are however, numerous exceptions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburg District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsdale, south to but not including Brownsville on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad, eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southwest to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston except Braznell and all Monongahela River railroad points, New York Central points east of Dickerson Run, including Connellsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion Pa.

Opening of Fire House Addition Is Observed by Dinner

The annex to the West Side fire station was formally dedicated Thursday night at ceremonies conducted under the auspices of the New Haven Hose Company, with J A Cypher councilman and president of the Western Pennsylvania Volunteer Firemen's Association, as host. There were approximately 60 persons including members of the hose company City Council and the Firemen's Band, present

A dinner served under the direction of a committee of firemen, was enjoyed at 8 o'clock following which there was a well arranged program Councilman C M Stone superintendent of finances, gave a brief talk in which he praised the firemen for their interest in the welfare of the community He also expressed the appreciation of Connellsvillians for the willingness with which the volunteers responded in safeguarding property in the city

Other speakers were Councilmen James Wardley and Ben L Berg John A Torrence a veteran member of the hose company, and a former president, also talked, comparing the present equipment with that available when the firemen first organized The councilmen lauded the firemen for their efficient work in times of need J A Cypher, president of the fire company presided

Other features of entertainment were a vocal solo by Alex R Duncan of Dunbar, an honorary member of the department, a saxophone solo by Allen Winterhalter, eight years old, of Vanderbilt, a brother of two members of the Firemen's Band and selections by the band which is under the direction of Harry C Rush of Dawson

The addition has been in use recently but the affair last night marked its formal opening The addition was necessitated by the purchase of the pumper, no provision for the housing of which had been made The annex is 25 by 50 feet

There was a brief reference to the Hallowe'en celebration the staging of which the community seems to have dedicated to the firemen That organization desires to raise $400 for prize money believing such a fund will make possible the biggest celebration ever planned

DUNBAR MAN FOUND DEAD IN MOUNTAIN NEAR JUMONVILLE

The body of a man found under a tree near Jumonville Sunday by Robert Wilson of Evans Station and Earl Martin of Coolspring was identified at Johnston's morgue in Uniontown Monday as that of Joseph Wilgus of near Dunbar, who had been missing

Wilgus it was said had gone to the region back of Jumonville to search for work on a sawmill He was out with several others Saturday September 27 and became separated from them It is believed he died of exposure during the rainy period that followed

Wilgus was about 55 years old.

Pixley to Be Dropped by Howitzer Co.

A request for the authority to drop Private William A. Pixley from the roster of the Howitzer Company as a deserter was sent into headquarters Thursday evening following the regular weekly drill of the company Pixley disappeared a short time after the Howitzer Company returned from its annual encampment from Mount Gretna and has not been heard from since. Private Wilson B Clingen will be dropped for desertion He cannot be located Private Walter L Moore will be dropped as he was recently arrested by local authorities on three charges but escaped before his hearing was held and has not been found as yet.

Private Aaron D Minor will be honorably discharged as he has moved into another state

There were 44 members of the company and two officers present at the drill, or 68 per cent of the entire command, which is said to be the best attendance record in the entire 110th Regiment.

EVERSON OWLS CLUB STEWARD FOUND GUILTY

The September term of Fayette county criminal court in Uniontown came to a close Saturday

A verdict was returned in Judge Reppert's court Friday evening in the case against eight officials of the Everson Owls The jury retired at 4 30 to deliberate and had their verdict made up a few minutes before 6 o'clock. But one conviction was obtained Joseph Herbert, one of the club stewards was found guilty of possession The costs in the case were placed on the eight defendants

The officers named in the indictment were Eddie George Robert Shannon and Thomas Byrne house committee Charles Fasenbaker, president M B Mulroy, secretary Tony Westoskie John Herbert and John L Ernest stewards

After being out 24 hours and 55 minutes the jury deliberating on the assault and battery charges against Harold Baer of Brownsville was discharged The jury reported it was unable to agree Baer was charged by Will Reynolds colored with the offense The charges grew out of Baer's arrest of Reynolds during the course of a liquor raid

John Jenkins aged 75 years was the prosecutor in assault and battery charges preferred against Mike Means of North Union township The case grew out of Jenkins alleging he was thrown violently to the ground by Means A verdict was returned of not guilty with two thirds of the costs on the defendant and one third on the prosecutor

Two decrees in divorce were handed down Friday afternoon

John G Cunningham of Point Marion from Elizabeth Cunningham of Point Marion on a cruel and barbarous treatment charge and desertion They were married in Greensburg October 8 1923

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The Connellsville Coke Trade

is reviewed carefully each week as to production and prices, and any other notable features by the organ of the coke trade for nearly 40 years. Subscribe now. It's a trifle—only $2.00 a year, payable in advance

Address, **The Courier Company** Connellsville, Pa.

Enrollment of Voters in City Is New Record

Total Is 3,883; Republicans Have Two to One Majority Over Democrats.

With Republicans numbering almost two to one over the Democrats, the final day for registering in Connellsville was marked on Saturday by a last minute rush of voters that hung up a total greater than any yet recorded in the history of the city There were 3,883 men and women enrolled

The city's total shows 2 388 of the voters gave the Republican party as their preference Democrats have 1,304 in line and the sum total of independents, prohibitionists, socialists progressives and others is 191

The Third Ward was the heaviest registration with 837 The Fifth Ward is next with 743 and the Fourth Ward runs third with 609

In the Third, famous for its Democratic majorities the Republican registration shows 407 voters enrolled as compared with 396 Democrats In every ward the Republicans lead the greatest majority being in the Sixth where 369 Republicans stand against 87 Democrats

On Saturday there was a registration of 204 voters in the First Ward, 173 in the Second, 515 in the Third, 278 in the Fourth 283 in the Fifth, 114 in the Sixth and 165 in the Seventh

VETERANS FALL BELOW 100 FOR ANNUAL REUNION

The first time in the annual gatherings of the Fayette County Veterans Association the number attending the reunion in Uniontown Thursday fell below 100 There were but 94 registered although reports during the day said the number exceeded 100 Some were so feeble that they were attended by relatives

The oldest was Daniel Kuhns, 93 of Everson. He served during the war in Company C 84th Pennsylvania Regiment. Another veteran, well up in years was J H Smith of Brownsville who has passed the 91-year mark He served in Company K, 112th Pennsylvania C J Johnson of Eureka Humbold county, California who served in Company H 11th Illinois during the war but who is a native of Fayette county attended the reunion as did C L Andrews whose home is in Michigan Mr Johnson is aged 85 years and Mr Andrews 87

Dr L F Arensburg national commander and also president of the county organization was the honor guest at the festivities of the day At the dinner he was presented with a traveling bag by Past National Commander William Patterson of Pittsburg in behalf of the members of Uniontown Circle of the G A R At the afternoon session a similar presentation was made by Mrs G M Sauter of Pittsburg in behalf of the women of Allegheny county

Speakers of the day were Congressman S A. Kendall, who urged that the veterans lend their support toward getting voters to the polls in November Senator Guy W Brown Charles Eccles William Patterson J B Honsaker A. C Grim J W Scott of Ohio and S A. Leighiner of Greensburg who extended an invitation to attend the next reunion of Westmoreland county veterans

A resolution expressing the gratitude of the veterans for the treatment they had received while in Uniontown for the transportation furnished by the West Penn system, for the music and lunch was presented by the resolutions committee composed of W P Clark of Connellsville J A Rankin of Smithfield and Charles Ellis of Uniontown

Without debate the veterans reelected all the old officers They are President Dr L F Arensberg vice president A I Ellis treasurer A I Ellis quartermaster Milton Kemp adjutant A J Bower, chaplain Charles Eckles secretary I J Beighley assistant secretary James A Kennedy

Rev. Buckner's Son To Pay Visit Here

Rev George Walker Buckner Jr of Hastings Neb, son of Rev George Walker Buckner pastor of the Christian Church of Connellsville will pay a visit to his father and the local church October 12 on his way home from Washington where he will attend the annual convention of the American Red Cross Rev Buckner is chairman of the county Red Cross organization at his home

It is probable the visiting minister will speak at one of the services of the day here.

L. C. Mechling. E. L. Zearly, M. AM. Sec. C. E.

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UNIONTOWN, PA.

MRS. ANNA HARTZELL DIES AT AGE OF 98; HOME NEAR CONFLUENCE

A stroke she suffered Friday caused the death Monday of Mrs Anna Hartzell probably the oldest woman in Somerset county. She was 98 last July 14 Up to the fatal stroke she was able to go about her home with the aid of a cane and enjoyed fairly good health although she had not fully recovered from the effects of a light stroke three years ago

Mrs Hartzell was the widow of Malachi Hartzell, who died 30 years ago She lived on a farm near Draketown with four of her children

Fifteen children were born to Mr and Mrs Hartzell of whom eight are living A son, George, was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg in which also fell a son-in-law, Uriah Conn The surviving children are Henry Elizabeth Minnie and Norman Hartzell at home, Mrs Rebecca Henry, Trent, Mrs. J W Burkholder, near Mill Run, Mrs Emma Miller near Dunbar, and Thomas Hartzell of Leisenring

There survive also 35 grandchildren, 135 great grandchildren, 26 great great-grandchildren and four great - great - great - grandchildren George Conn the oldest grandchild, was born during the Civil War

Mrs Frank Shelkey of South Connellsville and Mrs Ella Curtis of East Fayette street, Connellsville, are among the grandchildren

Mrs Hartzell was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church

The funeral service will be Wednesday afternoon at Jersey Church, near Confluence

Girl's Death Follows Extraction of Teeth

SOMERSET Oct 3—Blood poisoning which developed following the extraction of two teeth caused the death of Miss Georgia Marie Younkin, 16-year old daughter of Emery Younkin of Somerset, on Thursday at the Community Hospital She was admitted to the hospital Sunday evening in a serious condition.

The deceased is survived by her father and two sisters Gertrude and Geraldine Younkin, both at home Her mother passed away about eight years ago

Adam Schwerha Released From Greensburg Jail

GREENSBURG, Oct 2—Today Adam Schwerha, the McKeesport undertaker who has been before the courts for the past four years as the result of his accidental running down and killing a young school teacher of the Norwin High School near Irwin, April 19, 1920, left the Westmoreland county jail a free man Today October 2, Schwerha completed his three months sentence to the county prison Schwerha along with his three months jail sentence was made to pay a fine of $100 and the costs The total costs are $1,197 88

Civil actions are still pending Three actions to secure an aggregate of $15 000 damages have been brought by relatives of Miss Margaret McGrath who had her neck broken and later died as the result of the accident by relatives of Miss Alma Seaton, one of the injured and by relatives of the third member of the party who sustained minor injuries

Child Injured By Automobile

The six year old daughter of Joseph May of Morrell avenue was injured Friday when she was run down by an automobile while on her way to the Crawford School The little girl's leg was badly bruised

The child according to reports was crossing Seventh street at its intersection with West Crawford avenue Joe Oppman was turning into Seventh street and as he did so the girl stepped in the path of the machine which was moving slowly

J Fred Kurtz Improves.

J Fred Kurtz who has been threatened with typhoid fever, is improved today, it is reported

Grim Reaper

MRS ALEX CHERRY

About five hours after the birth of a child Mrs Dianna Cherry, 39 years old, died Sunday morning at 3 o'clock at her home at Star Junction The child is living She is survived by her husband Alex and the following children Stella Etta James Alexander, Lewis and Arthur, her parents Mr and Mrs Benjamin Anderson of Fayette City, and the following brothers and sisters Mrs Andrew Fall Mrs James Dillon, Mrs. Matthew, H Webster and Mrs Ray Tyrner, all of Brownsville Mrs Ralph Pritchard of Gillespie John Anderson and Benjamin Anderson of Brownsville

MRS LOUISE CARR.

Mrs Louise Carr 84 years old, died at the home of her daughter Mrs H. S Williams of Fairchance Sunday evening following an illness of three year's duration. She is survived by two sons and one daughter

THOMAS M JONES

Thomas M. Jones, 74 years old, died Sunday evening at his home in Uniontown, following a lingering illness Mr Jones was born in England.

MRS MARY BARNDT

MEYERSDALE Oct. 1—Mrs Mary Barndt, aged 90, one of the oldest and best known residents of Somerset county died Monday at her home. Her husband, John Barndt, passed away several years ago

MRS OLIVE RENNIE

Mrs Olive Rennie 29 years old, died at the home of her mother, Mrs. David Ruff of Allison, Wednesday Oct 1 following a lingering illness In addition to her mother and stepfather, she is survived by her husband, Charles, and three children, two sisters and three brothers

MRS FLORENCE E VAN SICKLE

Mrs Florence E VanSickle, 42 years old, wife of Harry VanSickle, died at the home of her parents Mr and Mrs J M Arnett of Uniontown, Sept 30 In addition to her husband and parents, one brother and sister survive

ROBERT COCHRAN

SALISBURY, Oct 3 — Robert Cochran aged 71 years, one of the oldest and best known residents of this community, died suddenly of heart disease at the Cochran home Thursday The deceased is survived by his widow Mrs Elizabeth Cochran, and five children, David Cochran of Johnstown John Cochran of State College William Cochran of California Pa Irwin Cochran of Paterson, N J, and Mrs William Brosman of Elklick.

JOHN J DUFFY

John J Duffy, 49 years old, died at his home at Dunbar Thursday morning at 9 o'clock following an illness of Bright's disease Mr Duffy was born and reared at Dunbar and at the time of his death was an employe of the Pennsylvania Wire Glass Company He is survived by his wife Mrs Isabella Duffy three sons, Michael at Dawson and James and David at home, two daughters, Janet and Elizabeth at home his mother, Mrs Mary Duffy of Dawson and three brothers William of Duquesne Edward of Baggaley and Frank of Dawson

DANIEL EDWARD WHETSEL

Daniel Edward Whetsel 64 years old died at his home in Uniontown Wednesday morning from a paralytic stroke He is survived by his wife and six children

WILLIAM CAREY

MOUNT PLEASANT Oct. 4—William Carey 46 years old a farmer died this morning at his home near town

MRS MYRTLE VAN ESTENBERG

MOUNT PLEASANT, Oct 4—Mrs Myrtle Van Estenberg 44 years old died at the hospital this morning following an operation She is survived by her husband two sons, Robert and Kenneth and three daughters Geraldine Martha and Thelma, also three brothers and a sister Jerry and Edward Reese of Mount Pleasant, Grover Reese of Fairchance and Mrs Florence Bergar of Pittsburg.